UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Original Poetry.

THE CALL TO PRAYER.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY EDWARD J. PORTER

Hark! the minster's bell is pealing,
Sinner, 'tis the call to prayer!
Seek the shrine, and lowly kneeling
Bend among thy brothers there!
Yet 'tis telling, sinner hearest,
Would ye from the path of life that hourly, deeply cheaten
Sprints 'neath their mortal death!

Christian! 'tis the field of glory!
Hush thy trumpet's breath awhile—
Mounted soon shall weave thy story,—
Bend now in the solemn aisle!
Heed not now the clarion's breathing!
Leave thy created helm and sword!
Leave the chaplets brightly wreathing
Where cups are the Tempter's!

Peasant! ere thy task be ended,
Seek the shrine and bend thy knee!
Oh thy vines of sapphire blended
With the swelling chorister!
Hasten! leave the house of weeping,
Seek the solemn house of prayer!
Still the deep tones, slowly sweeping,
Wake hopes of solace there!

Father, o'er thy fleet-bound bride,
In thy anxious hour of joy!
Lost! to thee the peril is wending,
Leave thy slumbering infant boy!
Leave the cradle in which are gleaming
Glimpses of the future, fraught
With thy spirit's rapturous dreaming
Bright beyond the human thought!

Mother! in its lonely pealing,
There's a weakening tone for thee,
Voices bright to cease swelling
In its receding echo, hearken!
Leave the couch where thou, entwatching
Each pale star, thy vigil kept!
Kiss'n voice each tone is catching,
Where its swelling sound hath swept.

Orphan! leave thy sister sainted!
Mourner! there was bright hopes blasted!
Still thy sobs may be sent!
Father! let thy daughter be given,
To unloved and earthly care,
To the spirit-throne of Heaven!
Bend the knee and pour the prayer!

Mother! by the couch of sorrow,
Haste thee to the sacred shrine!
Bright hopes shall gild thy sorrow—
Joy shall through thy tear drops shine!
List, then, to the solemn pealing,
Sinner, 'tis the call to prayer.
In the hushed aisle, lowly kneeling,
Bend among thy brethren there.

Original Tales.

CHARLES MEREDITH.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

Charles Meredith was the only child of a wealthy but retired merchant, who had taken up his abode in one of the most splendid dwellings which could be purchased in Broadway, Mr. Meredith's wife, to whom he had been married in India, when Charles was about three years old, since which time, a maiden sister of his wife had resided with them, whose talent and affections to her orphan nephew. The winters were wiled away in reading toy books, playing with his uncle, and filling the mind of Charles with an impatient desire to be a man, that he might hie away to the chase, splendidly caparisoned, with his noble steed, black stead, saddenly caparisoned, with hunting horn, and hounds. "And of all the gay, and gallant young gentlemen, my Charles shall win the prize," would she say.

At other times she would spend hours in describing to him the polished manner in which he should spend his summers in travelling about from one fashionable watering place to another, with his liveried servants, coach and four, dogs and gun, with every other appendage which should make him the most envied, courted and admired.

Thus the time had passed for nine years, when the father of Charles began to think it was time a scion of the house of Meredith should be commenced with his son, whom he found very deficient in the ordinary branches of English education; as his own mercantile manner in which he should spend his summers in travelling about from one fashionable watering place to another, with his liveried servants, coach and four, dogs and gun, with every other appendage which should make him the most envied, courted and admired.

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PITTSBURG, Oct. 20, 1843.

Dr Jayne's Medicines compose flowing statement, respecting a ughter, six years old, took on a ere spoonful every day, until ttle more than a bottle was ed. The child is now entirely of what we should have lead one bottle more. The child is doing every thing that he could ore his sickness. The Vermifuge ly knowledge was very short: it ed to the child—it would kill him to run out as other boys did, he was so delicate. In the spring, the changes were so sudden, and the mud so deep, he would catch his death cold. In summer she was sure he would die, if he must be pent up in a close room, with fifty or sixty boys all breathing the same impure air. No, no! he must go into the country, where he could have fine air, and fine exercise. But when there, he was not suffered to play out doors, for fear of tanning his fair complexion, or spoiling his nicely arranged clothes. Then, by being kept in the country late, lest he might suffer from fevers, he most consequently arrive in the city about the time the fashionable world commence. All this, with a written apology from aunt Mary, wherever he failed to write home, made it out as all surprising that he should be deficient in all things, save a desire to be a man that he might flourish about, and spend the immense fortune his father would leave him.

It was a sad day for aunt Mary when her brother made known to her his determination of sending Charles to boarding school. She knew well it was in vain for her to protest against it—that a man must be parted away from his purpose—but then to be sent away without any preparation, so suddenly, she could not possibly herself she had been correctly. "To-morrow, did you say, brother?" she repeated.

"Yes, to-morrow, at nine o'clock. The arrangements are all made, and I shall accompany him myself; he will remain four years. I shall give him permission to spend one week of the holidays each year with you, the remainder of the vacations he must study, to make up for lost time. At sixteen he must enter college, and prepare himself for the law."

Aunt Mary started as though she had had an electric shock given her at the mention of the law, and live by his wits, instead of the fortune you should leave him? No, no, my brother, I will never study law—I will not, and I made her swear, with her own lips, that she would not, and she knew I was a man not to be turned from my

Wormley looked rather blank, but did his best to conceal his vexation. "I'll bet one cent," said he, with a forced smile, "that a bad cent comes that I bought it you." "bet you!" retorted the other, "You are clever fellow, I must say, but you are not fool, and I'll bet you a dollar." —Hood's Magazine.

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1866.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post one year, and one of the late novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, four copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, four copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Godey's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

OUR NEXT NUMBER,

And the next to that, too, will be worthy days in the calendar of the Lord.

We publish the Poem, by Hon. R. T. Conrad, for which the Prize of One Thousand Dollars was awarded by the Committee on Poems. This is the largest sum ever given as a prize for a poem by any periodical in the United States; and if ever a great pleasure in any that it was not won by the successful writer on account of lack of merit, but that it had rivals which required a production no less excellent than this to bear away the honors. The subject is Patriotic; and it is a theme well adapted to this particular season, when all the country, from the Far East to the Far West, is awake to the exercise of the highest privileges which, as Freemen, we enjoy. We shall not here undertake to anticipate the reader's judgment of the performance—but must say that his heart, when this poem does not stir like the sound of a trumpet, must be cased indeed in the armor of sloth.

And in the next following paper, "Surly Sam Smith's" yarn being spun out, we shall commence an original, startling, Novelette, by WILLIAM HENRY HARRRY, whose stories have so often imparted interest to the columns of the Post, and aided in illustrating the stirring legendary and revolutionary history of this country. And while Mr. Herbert's story is in progress, we shall continue to publish shorter stories, original and select, original poetry, and other etceteras, which contribute to make our sheet—

> Various, that the mind
> Of desultory man, studious of change,
> And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

In another column will be found a view of the present condition of Europe, written by a gentleman whose opportunities of observation furnish him with more facts to data for such an article, than almost any other man in this country possesses. Such bird's-eye views are to us interesting—and we have observed that the generality of newspaper readers are pleased with comprehensive papers which enable them to take in much at a glance.

The interest felt in political subjects, of which we spoke last week, is of course still unabated; and it will soon be increased by the "first guns" from the State elections. These, as the reader is aware, commence with Louisiana, in July. From that time for four or five months, the subject of election returns will occupy a large space in all public journals. We have hitherto been in the habit of, but Post will publish full returns, as far as they are received, labouring carefully to give no more than facts, and to put in the possession of the reader the earliest political information.

The Texas question is now set at rest for the present session, we fancy, though it is not impossible that it may be revived by another message on the subject which it is rumored the President has sent or will send to the Senate. A new theme of gossip has sprung up in the assorted dissolution of President Taylor's reign the two harbor improvement bills. One day we are told that he will, and on the next that he will not give them the Executive sanction. But probably before this paper reaches the reader's eye, the matter will be all essential. Before our next publication, unless the adjournment is postponed, Congress will have separated; as by resolution it is to terminate its session on Monday next. The Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that of the War Department are vacant, the first by the resignation of Mr. Spencer, the second by the rejection of Mr. Porter. Whether these vacancies will be filled before the adjournment is not, as a question. The President may prefer to wait and make of interim appointments. It is rumored moreover that shortly after the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Calhoun, of the State Department, and Mr. Mason, of the navy, will give up their port-folios. If such should be the case, the few remaining months of Mr. Tyler's administration will see the formation of another extremely new cabinet.

We have paid much attention to such reports relative to the crops, as appear in the papers of different sections of the country. We look over the country, that they are exceedingly forward, and it would appear in some places, particularly in the Western parts of the State, and from Ohio, of the ravages of the Hessian Fly, but the average, over the whole Union will be, we think, an abundant harvest. Fruit and early vegetables, which, from the first offerings in the markets of large cities, usually furnish in this season nearly, or quite a full month earlier than usual. Whether the crops be what is called small or large in this country, we shall not, in our highly favored land, suffer the inconvenience that is felt in older countries, where laws enacted by lazy, half-starved lords, an abundant crop, but a scanty blessing to the poor, while it is wealth to the rich.

ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

This exhibition of paintings, as our readers are aware, has now been open for a considerable time. The occupation of the public mind which they occasioned, the pendency of important political movements, and several other causes, united to divert public attention from the exhibition. It was not therefore well patronized as the Artists' fund a right, as well as the character and interest of the city Philadelphia required. While we acknowledge the sufficiency of the causes of this neglect, we cannot help lamenting it, nevertheless.

We have heard the opinion expressed by disinterested judges, but of some who have had occasions would incline them to be favorable, York, that the present exhibition is superior to phia exhibition the superior of which we do not thing but the number of pictures, but our neighbors to be found in the Philadelphia collection of ten thousand pictures, but merely as an exhibition of really good pictures it is very much larger collection of two hundred pictures, and is better than that in the New-York collection of one hundred congratulations founded. The two hundreds of art, but if fashion be our standard of excellence, then we would see no artist must be awarded to something more than a picture. At the next the professors of art any kind of encouragement exhibition of this kind we hope that a better report may be made.

Among the beginners, which give evidence of much promise for the future. Had not the artist, settling himself with newspapers and none, Fox's usually engrossed and occupied his attention upon upon, and the subject would have noticed these and other much more in detail. For the present some of the subject, with general good in which all our readers participate.

THREE MESSAGES.

Since the remarks relative to Texas, &c., in our "Gossip" were written, the President has received and sent another message relative to the Harbor Bill, assigning as a reason, that the Constitution did not authorize appropriations for local and sectional purposes. The Western Harbor Bill, he says, has many meritorious objects, but it has been supported on account of the Mississippi River. Probably he thinks that the late freshets in that stream have rendered its "local" character.

SUMMER PHILOSOPHY.

Every body hereabout is sighing for "the country." The spirit of discontent with their lot in general, and with country house lots in particular, and the longing for the large acres of grass and trees, and free air and cool shade, which are to be found in the country. From the comfortable sit, in this dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling at his window over the last paper, in the grasp of the sweltering, while the poorer plays with his gray hairs—to the poor sweep, who scuffs along in his dirty brogans, singing "oh, oh-o-oh, oh, oh-o-oh, o-o-o, o-oh-oh!" in the air of

> "Away' away' to the Mountain's brow"
> "Away' away' to the valley below."

Every body is possessed with the Grass Demon—haunted with the Ghost of Green Fields —bewitched with the memory of the days when she could jump over a stile and no affected companion cry out, "Oh my!" as her ancle twisted itself—or could wade thigh deep after water-lillies, without fear of water-snakes, or peril of spoiling fashionably constructed trowsers. Those were the days—those were the days, indicates that they now are among the have been. These are the days when we long for one day in more of the sense sighing for the past, and see what can be done with this actual present fleeting now, in the shape of a small lot to be laid out for the enjoyment which a beneficent Creator intended for his creatures.

In the first place, you who can afford money and leisure to vegetate during the summer solstice in the country, go! There is no time! If present is dear, fresh butter, cucumbers, fresh, fresh air, and all that sort of thing, waiting for you. Go and enjoy them.

But go where? Surely not to any of the public Squares, uninterrupted. Let us have a monopoly of the one fountain—not better than that, a monopoly of the country offerings on market days. You are very agreeable people, and we'll endeavor to make you glad to see us, and we'll endeavor to get back, and the autumn winds, and early frosts incline people to be precarious, and seek company to keep warm. But go anywhere!

Thus having dismissed the lucky ones to the enjoyments which are to us mere glimpses, let us speak the feelings from life's vintage which do hang within our reach. If we can't go away for the summer, we may steal off for a month's pleasure—a week—a day. If it is only half a day, it is worth while to run off for that time. Every one of us has a city or her carriage—and a choice of carriage at that. We have fifteen cents worth and upwards of conveyance on the Germantown, Norristown, and other railroads, or can achieve Fairmount for a levy. And then the Delaware Ferry and other steamers, are one-shilling-ship mine, or any body's fare—a modicum of the current coin. Who wants better property in travelling apparatus than can thus be had? There is no trouble about your groom, no blowing of your own horse—no spring-hair, or foundering, or casting off shoes, or lameness of feet, of which you need complain, or at which you need care. Make, then, these perfectly safe investments—the price of your fare—to the national, steamboat or omnibus stock, as often as leisure will serve. You will be sure to get a good return, accidents only excepted, which are known to happen in these as well as public carriages.

Walk. Not in the heat of the day, but before the dew is off. The trees in our best shaded streets, and in the squares are delightful—the mosquitoes are not yet out—the temperate dew-bibber—has stolen all their sweets, and a morning walk is decidedly preferable—a week—a day.

Cultivate the borders in your house yards. No matter if it is only a scarlet bean—have something which there to look fine and essential. Many a Chinese family leaves to the culture of vegetables sufficient for its consumption, on lots of ground which would seem to us almost too small for a door stone. They grow cucumbers on shelves of earth, carried by spoonfuls from pocket handkerchief to bottom upon vials. Let us be grateful that we need not do this to obtain necessaries, and follow a like industry to obtain luxuries. A brief shelf-crowd is a luxury to the eye, when it peeps out in the cracks of a brick pavement.

Keep a good conscience. Pay for your newspaper. Above all—*don't fret!* No matter if your wife scolds, your husband scowls your children tease, your cousin sorts, your mother-in-law snubs, or you turn your ankle in jumping out of the way of a boy playing with a stone—*don't fret!* No matter if your landlord *does* kick a spoiled, or your thin coat does rot at home, no matter if somebody begs you to pay for some article, or better and a paper have read it, no matter if you don't—*don't fret!* in a shower, or left by the stage—*don't fret!* These little annoyances are the very arrows, and easily handled, unless we let the points and barb them upon our daily in it, and work way in and fester. Keep your own counsel, and your own armor as pleasure. Above excepted, you may be sure that the contented heart is the happy one, and that with it you will carry the essential.

TRIAL.

ANOTHER

Joseph Carter, a young man born put on trial at Belleville, Illinois, remembered that he was B. Park. It was the murder of John Carter, tried recently for the murder of Joseph Carter, and acquitted. The deceased was injured, or else his murder was premeditated.

The Belleville Advocate Register, that the guilt of the accused by the public in this trial, more than that shown on previous occasions, and that the evidence was more convincing among the audience. The will not be published in detail again, but only a few particulars. It appears that the Register has a glimpse of the nature of some new evidence. It will be established by the testimony of several witnesses, that the deceased Roman, passed in a one-horse wagon on the evening of the murder, along the road leading to the scene of the tragedy; the track of a wagon, the foot-prints of a horse, and the spot where the animal was tied, while the deceased was committed, were all clearly shown at the former trial but the question was, who occupied the wagon? This fact is now considered beyond a doubt, and if it shall do so, Carter's chance of escape, it will at once be seen, is exceedingly slim.

SHEET IRON.

Pennsylvania abounds in iron, glorious! after the manner of the Russian, but only on one side, it is highly praised in the Baltimore American. Both sides could be glazed if required, but, as only one side shows when manufactured, it answers every purpose to glaze but one side, and thus save a saving of three-fourths of a cent per lb. in cost. This iron, we learn, can be afforded at about 6½ per cent. or $107 40 per ton less than the lowest average price of the foreign full-glazed article, of the same thickness. This is a great saving, and will be very acceptable. Being manufactured with great care, from the best of blooms, it will fully compare with the foreign in malleability and toughness. Stoves, made of this iron, have been in use for two years, and look as well as when first made up, and the manufacturer has since been very much improved.

THE FLOOD, WEST.

We have seen many isolated items relative to the great floods in the mighty rivers at the West, and some attempts at a summary view of the calamity. But no account that we have seen approaches, even generally, in few words, as the following extract of a letter by the Editor of the "Courier des Etats Unis," to the Editor of the "Courier of the West. Under date of May 24 he says:

"I have just descended the valley of the Ohio from Cincinnati to Cairo, a small town at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, in the State of Illinois, and 170 miles from St. Louis. The spectacle presented during my voyage, has been one unbroken scene of devastation, indistinctly raised and horribly picturesque. Going to the north-west corner of the Mississippi and its tributaries, have attained a height which is unprecedented, except in the year 1785, when the waters rose some thirty feet above their ordinary level. From Cairo to St. Louis, are seen only abandoned farms, animals floating over prairies, and the inhabitants living in the trees of their own pasture. The Mississippi is frightful, its stream, rapid enough always, is now a torrent. Every twelve the powerful steamboat which carried us, was unable to yield in the force of the current. At St. Louis, the quay called the Levee, is submerged. Houses are abandoned, the inmates reaching the second story. The inhabitants of the small town opposite St. Louis, built on the flats, and the vessels, instead of following the usual sinuosities of the river, cut directly across the fields, now covering away a channel by cay on the top of a tree. But, fortunately, the waters are abating."

THE TEXAS TREATY.

On Saturday evening last, the Senate of the United States, rejected the Texas Treaty by the following vote

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Dickinson, Fulton, Hannegan, Johnson, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, and Woodbridge—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, Wilcox, Woodbridge, and Wright—35.

Mr. Hannegan did not vote. It is now understood that Mr. Benton will immediately bring forward a bill to annex "Texas proper," to the United States, and that the State of Texas holds only by act of her Congress, but has never occupied. Mr. Benton's bill requires the consent of Mexico before it can be passed. It is hardly probable that the bill proposed by Mr. Benton, will be acted upon at the present session. Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, offered a resolution for the annexation, from the Executive to the Legislative Journal of the Senate. If renewed at this session, it will pass. It is probable that the resolution will be laid aside by about the same vote as the Treaty.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The Racine Advocate has some facts and figures which show how rapidly they do things at the West. At the rate they go on, the Mississippi country will soon be the weight in the national councils. Eight years ago the actual settlement of Wisconsin may be said to have commenced. The whole population did not exceed ten thousand souls in April, 1836. At the lowest estimate it now contains seventy times that original inhabitants! and is increasing at the rate of twenty thousand per annum. In 1842 the value of exports from the Territory was eleven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in 1845, 2,000,000. By the census of 1840 it appeared that Wisconsin supported a greater number of newspapers than any other Territory in the Union, than any of the States. The proportion of newspapers which each supports to the population, and the paid into the Post Office Department $3,000 over and above all the expenses of supporting Post Offices and carrying the mails within the limits

Iowa is also pulling up with giant strides, and will soon be admitted as a State into the Union.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

We have little patience with new-fangled notions, but when any trial proves to be practical, if there is offered, the case is different, the most skeptical are led to believe. The application had always seemed to us, for someone, but we take the earliest opportunity to record a method by which it may be applied successfully, applied to it, and given in oysters, and thus the wasteful practice of the Portland Advertiser.

The operator advances one or sooner, places himself in front of the oyster, and with a piece of silver opens a word being upon the counter, which opens on the other side, and with the other hand he places the coin, the money—the oyster has gone down the throat of the proprietor. This is one of the most expeditious modes. This is one seen from Maine to Florida, and it is considered till a few days since, when it was immediately falls back into the shell, another piece of silver is placed in the same effect, even to a greater degree than the former.

THE PRINCETON.

The committee appointed in Congress to inquire into the causes which led to the terrible explosion on board the steamer Princeton, by which several persons lost their lives, and others were injured, and in addition to the fact that another gun of the same size has been ordered, we regret to say,

"The Committee have no disposition to advise an interference with the duties of the Executive, by undertaking to prescribe the precise mode of arming our public ships. But they feel bound to express the opinion, that the usual species of armament, attended with great danger, in the event of [illegible] is not in the service until it receives the full approbation of the ordinance officers as to its efficiency and safety. It may also be a question, in considering the fact that the Princeton is the first of the new and costly vessel, whether these guns should not be severely tested by the Ordnance before they are procured."

LIGHTNING.

We have frequently heard of cases where the accidental placing of iron has conferred the greatest good to [illegible] consequences, and have once or twice seen instances. One we recollect in particular, where a saw in the attic of a dwelling discharged the electric fluid upon the head of an unfortunate lady who stood in the back. A case where four persons were killed in a sitting room right in that of four young ladies, daughters of Mr. Horner, of Lebanon, Ohio, who were killed by lightning a short time since. We learn from a western paper that of the electric fluid passed down the chimney, and through the roof, being attracted by a suspended wire, and after shaking the house in the second story, killing two of the daughters in the first and two in the second story of the dwelling. The fluid then left the house in search of other conductors. The same exhibition was heart-rending in the extreme. It is supposed all escaped.

ANOTHER GREAT ROBBERY.

Mr. Wm. H. McKee, of Salem, Washington County, N. Y., was robbed of ten thousand dollars at the City Hotel, in Albany, on Friday morning week, under the following circumstances. Mr McKee arrived in Albany from New York in the morning boat, stopped at the City Hotel, and seeing no one in the bar-room, hung up his carpet bag, containing the money, and went directly into the dining-room, where breakfast had just been served, and when he came out from his breakfast, in about fifteen minutes discovered his loss, and immediately offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the money. He afterward increased the reward to $2,000, but, as far as we last dates, do not succeed in tracing the thief or thieves.

The thieves have been found, in a man who calls himself Jacob Daily and a woman named Elizabeth Hanson. About ten thousand dollars were found packed in her "bustle."

CHERRIES.

This fruit has ripened very early this season. The following dates, calculated for the meridian of New England, are probably later than ours, and are interesting for comparison: cherries ripe at Middletown, Conn., June 21, 1839; June 21, 1840; June 29, 1841; June 25, 1842; June 3, 1844.

COST OF INTEMPERANCE.

A young man has just been discharged from the New Jersey State Prison, whose term of service has lasted sixteen years. The crime for which he was sentenced was the murder of his best friend in a drunken frolic. He has been employed in making shoes, and at the time of his discharge he had by his labor in the money from overwork, to purchase a very handsome outfit, besides having upstable of some hundred dollars in money. By his term of service expired, Mr. Yard took him in the depot in his carriage, and while there a man who had worked for him some five or six years came up, and seeing the newly discharged convict about to shoulder his own trunk, and going to the assistance of the latter, remarking that the man was just out of the State Prison—yet these men have been within the same walls for six years.

INHOSPITABLE.

A whale recently ventured into the harbor of Provincetown, Cape Cod. Of course this was an innocent chicken walking up and surrendering himself to be spitted. All the town was directly "in arms"—that is to say, all the male inhabitants—few by the way, at home in the fishing season. The ladies, who make afternoon calls at this time of the year, repaired to the boats to see the fun. Captain Soper, late of the whaling brig Samuel & Thomas, collected together his old shipmates for the fun, to the business, and started in pursuit. He soon harpooned the animal, when another boat came up, and harpooned him also. Nickerson, who threw the second harpoon. In about an hour after he came into the shallow water, he was dead, and taken to the shore. The whole "fried out" forty barrels of oil—no bad afternoon's work.

A HARD HIT.

The Pope has published an anecdote which is certainly to the point. It was as follows: An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelwright, of this city, celebrated for all other commercial countries, and through it all the cure was accomplished. There was a most profuse cheaper than France or Germany or she contributed by her rivals in the largest [illegible] in the world. This is a matter of fact, there, with the immense amount of revenue to be raised, the artificial value of land and the consequent high rents and food in general. But the moment England [illegible] to sacrifice the interest of her manufactures are of little avail, while the cause of the disease remains. To meet the wants of England the House of Lords will be obliged to [illegible] its element will by that means was superior to the Aristocratic, and the government, in consequence, will be obliged to [illegible] interests of the little sufferers and their mothers, the Association defraying all expenses. The ladies composing the Association will furnish tickets for excursions on railroads or steamboats, where this mode of enjoying the benefit of a change of air is preferred. Application may be made to the following gentlemen:

Caspar Wistar, M. D., 184 Arch street.
Joshua W. Ash, M. D., Philadelphia Dispensary, 41 South Fifth street.
Isaac Hennigton, M. D., 192 North Ninth street.
Thomas H. Yardley, M. D., 264 North Fourth street.
George W. Patterson, M. D., Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
David P. Cuddle, M. D., 134 Catharine street.
William H. Klapp, M. D., 219 South Second street.

THE ARCHERY MEETING.

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The season for Soda Water—most refreshing of all drinks in summer!—has returned; and no place can it be found more excellent than at James L. Fliestt's, S. E. corner of Tenth and Arch street. It ever you "thirst for sweet drops," like one lost in the desert, stop there and drink.

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A NEW RAILROAD.

It is proposed to hold a convention at Huntsville, Ala., to organize the immediate and complete section of all that fine country in the [illegible] of cotton, provisions, and direct outlets, from the broad and fertile valley of the Tennessee to the Atlantic sea-board and the waters of the Middle Bay. When this is accomplished, the completion of the railroad from Memphis to the Mississippi river, a line of communication from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic States, more rapid and certain than by any other route.

IT SHOULD NOT BE.

A gentleman who lives in Warren, Maine, says it costs him as much to send a letter from Boston, where his family resides, to Portland, if it does to send home, by other conveyance, a barrel of flour. This immense disproportion of charge is palpably the imperfection of the present Post Office Law, that, with much experience before them, the people will not be easy until it is amended.

Our Traveller.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The affairs of the Old World are daily becoming more and more complicated. England is undergoing a new commercial and financial revolution, and the old system being no longer capable of completing successfully with the industry and commerce of [illegible] and of America while its political changes which, in spite of the fearful reactions of the governments which [illegible] France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, promise a series of important events with the first crisis that may follow the [illegible] change of the sister [illegible]

The current [illegible] contemplated by Sir Robert Peel [illegible] powerful influence on the monetary system of all other commercial countries, and through it on the whole world. This is a matter of fact, there, with the immense amount of revenue to be raised, the artificial value of land and the consequent high rents and food in general. But the moment England [illegible] to sacrifice the interest of her manufactures are of little avail, while the cause of the disease remains. To meet the wants of England the House of Lords will be obliged to [illegible] its element will by that means was superior to the Aristocratic, and the government, in consequence, will be obliged to [illegible] interests of the little sufferers and their mothers, the Association defraying all expenses. The ladies composing the Association will furnish tickets for excursions on railroads or steamboats, where this mode of enjoying the benefit of a change of air is preferred. Application may be made to the following gentlemen:

Caspar Wistar, M. D., 184 Arch street.
Joshua W. Ash, M. D., Philadelphia Dispensary, 41 South Fifth street.
Isaac Hennigton, M. D., 192 North Ninth street.
Thomas H. Yardley, M. D., 264 North Fourth street.
George W. Patterson, M. D., Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
David P. Cuddle, M. D., 134 Catharine street.
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A COMPLIMENT.—We are gratified to notice the receipt, by the High School Observatory, in this city, of a donation from the Royal Society of Göttingen, (through Mr. William Vaughan,) of the following valuable works, viz: The Greenwich Observations, and also those of the Russian Observations, of Pulkowah and Helsinfors. The observations of the comet made at this Observatory, have given it reputation all over the world.

ARREST.—A carter, named John Cummings, living on the Germantown Road near Camac street, was arrested last week and taken before Alderman Belleau, on the charge of aiding in the attack on the Native Americans on Friday evening last. The second day of the riot. Two witnesses swore they saw Cummings loading a gun, but he was not seen to fire. He was held to bail in $1,000 to answer at the Quarter Sessions.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of Ann Gillitt and Caroline Sweeney, for the murder of the husband of the latter, was brought to a close last week, by the jury acquitting Ann Gillitt, and finding Caroline Sweeney, guilty of manslaughter. A new set of pallating circumstances, the jury recommending her to mercy, she has been sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Few of our citizens seem to be aware of the very large number of new buildings which are in progress in every part of the city and county. Probably the number this year erected will equal some of the most prosperous former years: and what gives additional advantage, is the fact that they are not places but substantial and useful buildings.

CHANGE OF ARMS.—A young man named John McKeown has been held to bail in $5,000 for trial, on a charge of setting fire to Dr. Moriarty's house, during the late riots. It is said that he was the first in the building, throwing papers into the closet while the Church was on fire. Two of the witnesses were held to bail in $500 each.

A HARD JUDGE.—Judge Smith, first Judge of Hamilton County, Ohio, in charging the Grand Jury, on Tuesday of last week, was presented by them for forging the County Auditor's name to a certificate. At Monday, from the Bench by the Sheriff to procure bail. In default of bail he was committed.

WESTERN STEAMBOATS.—It was stated at a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, last week, that one person, Mr. Collester, about the mouth of a dog, and the owner, a mulatto man named James Smith, struck Daniel Mullen with a knife, wounding him so severely in the abdomen, that he died at the Hospital on the following evening.

SCHOOLS.—The Sabbath Schools of this city, and many of the other schools, are now making frequent excursions into the country, in charge of their teachers. The picturesque and beautiful spots in the neighborhood of the city are frequented with a great deal of enjoyment by the young people.

FOR NEW YORK.—We learn that two steamboats are building which are to run between this city and New York, charging for passengers about one-fourth of the present rates, but accomplishing twelve hours in the passage. Such an enterprise will meet liberal encouragement.

The house of Mr. Asa Walmsley, in Byberry township, was last week robbed of two watches, a gold set and a silver one, and several other articles of value. The weightier part of the plunder intended to be taken, was later packed in a basket, by the [illegible] thieves.

Samuel Zeppoe, alias Brainard, a colored man, convicted during the present term, of the murder of Cuffy Earl, another colored man, at Guines Hill, near Holmesburg, was on Saturday last sentenced to death, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Dr. Robert P. Harris was elected House Surgeon of Will's Hospital, at the late meeting of the Board of Managers of that institution. He is a son of our esteemed townsman, Dr. William Harris.

ALMSHOUSE.—Upwards of thirteen hundred persons are at the present time supported at the expense of the county within the walls of the Blockley Almshouse.

Within the past week or two, over one thousand emigrants have arrived at the wharves in this city—over seven hundred of them landed on one day.

General Horatio Hubbell is about organizing a new Artillery Corps in the District of Moyamensing, to be called the "Harrison Blues."

General News.

GONE AT LAST.—On Friday night of last week, "Meek's Buildings," in Bond Street, New York, were destroyed by fire. The premises were owned by Mr. Lebanon Cook, a Russian & Co.; A. Rodewald, A. Caselli, Nathaniel Lord, A. Begoden, McCracken & Livingston, Lloyd L. Britton, Hicks & Tuff, and probably some others. The total loss is computed at about $30,000. Regret is felt at the loss of the store, not only from its own superior value, but from important reminiscences connected with it, being the one which successfully opposed its deep and sturdy walls to the raging and destructive element at the great fire in 1835, and stayed the flames in that district.

A RELIC.—It is stated in the Brooklyn Star that one of the iron guns, belonging to Capt. Kidd's vessel, sunk in the North River, near Caldwell's, in 1699, has been raised and was brought into the city of New York, a few days since, and is now on exhibition at the Arch street. It ever you "thirst for sweet Thompson, Esq., No. 30 Wall street. It is expected that all of Captain Kidd's money will be found in the vessel, and that it will be got up in the course of a few days. Specie will fall in price, of course, says the Star. To which we respond—of course.

TURNPIKE.—A poor fellow, crazy from the effects of rum, alarmed the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday of last week, by standing on the extreme edge of a four story building. He remained there for a length of time, a sight of terror to every beholder; and was only rescued from his perilous situation by persons who were lowered down the roof to him by a rope, seating him, tying him, and dragging him in the window which he had escaped. It is to be hoped that this adventure will be as good as a pledge to him.

A PERILOUS BOAT.—The New Yorkers are in ecstacies with a beautiful little iron steamer, named the Ida, which has made its appearance there, within a few days. She is eighty feet long, fifteen feet beam, forty tons burthen, is propelled by two horizontal engines of about forty horse power, and draws but eighteen inches water. She has a superb saloon on deck, capable of seating seventy-five persons, and is supplied with all the appurtenances of a steamer of larger size.

ILLINOIS.—The sales of certain public lands in Illinois, the property of the United States, will be held this year at the following times and places, viz:—At the Quincy Land Office, on Thursday, August 7, and the City of the Office, on Monday, August 12, at the Chicago Land Office, on Monday, August 19, and at the Danville Land Office, on Monday, August 26, the sales to be kept open at each place for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer.

A number of [illegible] were imported into the United States during the month of May, 12,513 barrels of Sperm oil; 41,832 barrels of Whale oil, and 379,903 pounds of whalebone.

Theodore Jellinet, Esq., of Calais, Me., died on Thursday of last week, from the effects of swallowing a bone while eating a dish of soup about 15 months since.

A man named Kelly, of Springfield, Mass., commenced a regular "spree" on a recent Sunday, and died of delirium tremens on Tuesday night.

The grading of the Mount Carbon and Fact Carbon Railroad commenced on Monday last.

The *Providence Journal* states that upwards of 200 houses are going up in that city.

THE CITY OF LOWELL.—It is stated in the Lowell Courier that the population of Lowell now numbers 25,149, being an increase since 1845, of 4,352, when the population amounted to 20,796. There are now in process of building, several large mills, which, when completed, will give great increase to the numbers. There is no doubt that in two years from this time the city will contain a population of 30,000.

RAILROAD DUTIES.—The amount of duties refunded on imported Railroad Iron, from 1832 to 1843, is stated to be $3,480,000, and the whole amount contemplated, in the present bill, is $5,100,000, thus furnishing Government employment to those works at the rate of half a million per annum. The estimated amount of capital invested in Railroads in the United States is stated at $175,000,000.

A LIBERAL CITY.—A number of the ladies of St. Louis, Mo., held a fair in that city some days ago, the proceeds of the sales at which were devoted to the support of the orphans under the care of the Sisters of Charity there. The sum realized was $1,167 56, and this sum, in addition to the usual receipts, would have increased, but there was an incessant rain during the week in which the fair was open.

FASHION ALMOST BEATEN.—On Thursday of last week, Hudson, Tuscarora County, Ohio, was visited by a hard [illegible] with Blue Dick, a Southern [illegible] as the first beat Fashion came in ahead. The second was a beat beat, in the [illegible] Blue Dick came in ahead by half a length, and the [illegible] Blue Dick bolted, and ran 200 yards off the course, leaving the beat there only by three lengths.

A MORMON HOGUE.—George Reader, a Mormon preacher, from Nauvoo, Illinois, was arrested on T

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$2 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $1.50 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to frank their letters addressed to us. The word "Free" if inserted in the Post Office stamp, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following agents will still act for the Saturday Post, and receive subscription moneys:—

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and National Magazine.

☞ We have no travelling agent by the name of Wardell.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, assisted by Moore Meeker, Esq. St. Louis, O. H. Comstock, J. B. Ellis, Columbus, W. T. Dane and A. Hall, Esqrs.

JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.

HENRY M. LEWIS is authorized by us to act in Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. THOMAS JAMES is Agent for us in the South and South-West, assisted and favored by James A. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. H. T. Stone, and Henry Perry.

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Pennsylvania.

JAMES PIERCE is our Agent for Pennsylvania, at New Jersey.

W. M. and W. M. WHEELER, in Arkansas.

Notices of New Works.

THE FAIRIES AND BALLADS OF SCHILLER. *Translated by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. With a brief sketch of Herr de Schiller's Life.* Philadelphia: Carey & Hart. *New York: R. G. Barford and Hobmann & Paterson, Philadelphia: G. B. Zieber & Co.*

Resolved, As the sense of this Conference, that Bishop Andrew's course on the question of slavery, has been lucid and discipline as unerring.

Resolved, That the rule in relation to the support of a Bishop and his family applies to Bishop Andrew.

Resolved, That in case of his death, or in what work Bishop Andrew be employed, is to be determined by his own judgment and that of his brethren in the previous section of this Conference in his case.

Upon the passage of the resolutions to which the above are in some sense an appendix, the Southern members of the Conference drew up a declaration or protest, which was referred to a Committee of nine. That Committee made a report, including the following resolutions, which were on Saturday last, adopted. As the protest has gone abroad, that the Methodist Conference has divided. Such is not the fact, as it will be seen by reference to the following, that they only provide for a possible division, but in no degree in peace and good will; but that they do not decree or declare a division. Not a blank in the seventh resolution was filled with the name of Rev. Drs. Bangs and Peck and James B. Finley.

Whereas, a Declaration has been presented to this General Conference with the signatures of fifteen Delegates of the body from thirteen Annual Conferences a the South, the object and purposes of the resolutions enumerated, the objects and purposes of the Christian Church and Christ's cause cannot be successfully accomplished by them under the jurisdiction of the General Conference, and that separation is necessary to the peace and welfare of the organization, a contingency which the Declaration, take attention, as our responsibility, we have no right to do, and which we believe to be under the emergency with Christian kindness and the strictest equity, therefore,

Resolved, by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that we, the Delegates from the Conference in the States holding slaves, do hereby solemnly declare that we have not given the Declaration, and that we shall be governed with all candor and fraternal brotherhood of each Annual Conference in the South, by the vote of a majority of the Annual Conferences in the South, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of the Annual Conferences, which shall remain under the unmolested, personal rights of the preachers, and the relation of the Church to the Book Concern, shall in no wise attempt to organize Churches or Societies within the limits of any Annual Conference, or any part thereof, without the consent of the majority of the preachers, and the majority of the members residing within the limits of such Conference, first obtained in open and regular conference, to be holden after due notice given; and that we will in no wise attempt to exercise any of the functions of our office as Bishops, or to appoint preachers to any Conference, or to ordain preachers for any Conference, or to change the work of any preacher from one Conference to another, without the consent of the majority of the Conference to be bounded.

Resolved, That the above transfer shall be in the form of mutual agreements of boundary of Annual Conferences, and specifically in each of the Book Concerns, and in the Publishing Houses, and establishments and agencies of the first transfer mentioned above, and the Book Concern, in the proportion that the amount due the Book Concern of the Church South bears to the whole amount.

Resolved, That ——, be, and they are hereby appointed Book Concerns to act in connection with the same number of Commissioners appointed by the Southern organization of the South, which will fall due to the South by the preceding rule, and the Commissioners of the two Book Concerns shall constitute a Board of Arbitration, which shall decide all questions of difficulty, should the organization take place. And if by any of the Book Concerns at New York shall fill and vacancy occurring in the Board of Commissioners, the Book Concern of the Church are clothed with legal authority or corporate power to act in the premises, the Book Concern at New York are hereby authorized and directed to act in concert with the Book Concern of the Church South, in the appointment of Commissioners to fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That the Publishing Houses of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Publishing Houses, Conference Book Rooms, Conference Funds, Cemeteries, and of every kind and description, and the Book Concerns shall be held and forever free from any claim set upon the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or any of its Annual Conferences in the South.

Resolved, That the Church so formed in the South, shall have a common property in all the copy rights in the possession of the Book Concern, and the Book Concern shall be entitled to receive the same proportion from the Book Concern of the Church South.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to address a Pastoral Letter to the several Annual Conferences, before them as soon as possible, be published in the Minutes of the Conference.

On Friday week two new Bishops were added by election to the bench of Bishops—Rev. L. L. Hamline, and Rev. Edmund S. James, D. D. On Monday the ordination took place. Bishop Waugh offered up the introductory prayer, and read Acts XX., 17 to 35. Bishop Morris read the Gospel, John XXI., 15, and following verses, and Matthew XXVIII., 18, and following verses. Bishop Perkins then presented Dr. Hamline to the Episcopacy, and Dr. Pierce presented Dr. James, each saying as he did so, "We present this holy man to be ordained a Bishop." Bishop Soule then offered up a prayer, and put the usual questions to the candidates, which they answered in the affirmative, with much solemnity and feeling. Dr. Hamline being powerfully effected, even to tears.

RECREATION.—Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has sent in his resignation to the Standing Committee. A Special Convention of the Diocese has called to assemble in St. Andrew's Church, in this city, on the 8th of September, to take the necessary action in the premises.

☞ The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, convened at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 2d instant, with Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, D. D., of Schenectady, President. Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, was duly accredited as a corresponding delegate of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

☞ Rev. A. L. Stone, of Philadelphia, (Secretary of the A. S. S. Union,) has received and accepted a unanimous call of the South Congregational Church in Middletown, Connecticut, to become their pastor.

Religious Intelligence.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

We mentioned in our last the assembling of a Judicial Convention, at Harrisburg. Eight hundred and forty-five delegates were present, and the exercises were very interesting. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and an address to the people of Pennsylvania was adopted. It was received by us too late for this paper, but will appear in our next.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of friends of the Sabbath, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighth street, above Race, to hear the report of the Delegates from this city to the Sabbath Convention. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Coyler, the meeting was organized by choosing John A. Brown, Esq., President, Rev. Dr. Decker, Rev. Dr. Durbin, and Rev. Dr. Coyler, the Presidents. Eloquent and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Newell, agent for the Philadelphia Sunday School Association; Rev. Dr. John McDowell, Rev. Mr. Stockton, Philadelphia City Missionary; Rev. Mr. Sepon, of Germantown; Rev. Mr. Jones, Agent for the Presbyterian Board of Publications, and lastly by the Rev. Mr. Kennard.

☞ The brig Harbinger, arrived at Boston from Payta, reports the death of the Rev. E. O. Prescott, a missionary to India, who sailed from Philadelphia in the ship Radius. He died on the 11th of August, at Bombay. Mr. P. was rector of an Episcopal Church, at Salem, New Jersey.

☞ Rochester contains twenty-nine churches, twenty-five being Protestants, and the city is well supplied with seminaries and places of education. Four Orphans' Asylums, (one Roman Catholic) and five banking companies.

☞ The Rev. R. R. Gurley has resigned the office of Secretary to the American Colonization Society, which he has filled for a long period with entire satisfaction to the friends of the cause.

☞ A converted Israelite, named Lewis Marks, is shortly to be baptized into communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of Boston, by the Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn.

☞ The corner stone of St. Paul's (Lutheran) Church, in Washington city, was laid on Thursday afternoon last, Rev. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, delivered an address.

Notices of the Dead.

A VETERAN.—The Salem, Mass. Register, announces the death of the last of Washington's body guard, Capt. Jesse Smith, who died in his residence in Salem, on Tuesday, aged eighty-eight. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards was detached to attend Washington's Guards. He was present in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Germantown and Monmouth. He received his discharge in 1779, from General Washington. Peace to his manes.

Captain Smith was buried on Friday of last week. Flags were displayed at half mast, at the principal points in the city. The remains of the veteran were followed to the grave by the City Government in a body, and a military escort of seven companies of infantry, belonging to the ten, Danvers, Beverly, Marblehead, and other adjoining towns. Bells were tolled during the morning of the procession, and in addition to the regular and impressive funeral services, Rev. Stephen C. Phillips delivered an appropriate address.

A PIONEER GONE.—The Cincinnati Advertiser chronicles the death of Dr. Stephen Wood, of Miami township. He expired on the 11th ult., in the 63d year of his age. Dr. W. was the last survivor of the band of pioneers who were associated with John Cleves Symmes, in the settlement of North Bend, in 1789, and at the period of his death had resided longer in the State than any individual or families. He, and probably the whole State of Ohio: at any rate he was the last of the original pioneers to Cincinnati, and Hamilton county.

☞ The Rev. A. H. Reed, D. D., Agent of the trustees of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania in Congress, died at his residence, in Montrose, Susquehanna County, last week. He left Washington several weeks since.

☞ Hon. Perrin Ross, one of the Associate Judges of Wyoming County, Penn., died at his residence in Tunkhannock, last week.

Miscellaneous News.

SHOOTING A ROBBER.—A gang of freebooters having long infested the Catskill Mountains, N. Y. the threat of the county offered a reward of fifty dollars for Cornwin, the leader. A company of an hundred armed men sallied out to take him. He fled to a high range of woods land, whither he was pursued and surrounded. Two young men, named Merritt and Hall, discovered him in a thicket, when he presented one of his large horse pistols at Hall, but the pistol did not go off, the powder having been in the pistol during the rain. As he was in the act preparing to fire a second time, Merritt levelled his rifle and shot the daring outlaw through the left temple, when instantly he fell. The General Assembly, N. Y., refused to indict young Merritt.

HARD TIMES FOR MEXICO.—From a Spanish paper published in New Orleans, called *La Indiana*, we learn that on the 27th ult., the Treasury Department of the U. S. Steamship, in the ports of Matamoras, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Campeachy, was in a state of siege. The

Marriage, and the Sabbath, were the only institutions that a wise God saw best to ordain in the creation of our race. To the Sabbath, for our sake, to aid our estimation of its value, he lent the sanction of his own sublime example, in its first consecration. It was designed and adapted to constitute hours of heaven on earth, when man might rise from animal gratifications and the contemplation of "things that are seen," to assert his noble claim to the relishes and joys of pure spirits. Hence its reiteration on Mount Sinai, and its enduring record by the finger of God on the tables of stone.

The early institution of the Sabbath in Eden, by the solemn precept and example of the Most High, its subsequent incorporation into the decalogue, among the permanent moral statutes, which lie at the foundation of all pure religion and social order;—the reiterated appeals, rebukes and warnings of inspired prophets to dissuade from Sabbath violation; the sanction lent to the day by the Saviour, who not only religiously observed the Sabbath, but "it was made for man," as a race, of all times and nations; the apostolical example of setting apart the first day of the week, or seventh portion of time, that portion which commemorated the end of a new moral creation, in the glorious resurrection of Jesus from the dead—the corroborating testimony of the Christian Church for twenty centuries, all these combined, show the earnestness of Heaven's legislation for the Sabbath, and impose universal obligation to its observance, which no one can rebel, without most aggravated and heaven-daring sin. If the great Law-giver has prohibited Sabbath desecration in the same decalogue which forbids idolatry and profaneness, filial impiety, theft, licentiousness, and the shedding of human blood, who has a right so to separate what God has joined, as to infer that Sabbath breaking is not before Heaven a most heinous sin to be avoided as we would avoid the frown of God and woes of perdition.

We call your attention specifically to this point, which we would fasten on the entire conscience of this people, that there is *great guilt in Sabbath desecration.*

And where there *is* guilt, their is prospective retribution. And when this guilt is so obvious, so widely diffused, so cumulative by perpetuated transgressions, when it so settles down on a nation as it now rests on ours, have we not reason to fear the just judgments of God?

As individuals, as families, and as a nation, we have a broad surface exposed to danger. If we dwell safely and in comfort, it is because "the good hand of our God" is upon us. Can beings so dependent and so endangered, afford to outrage the author of all their days by desecrating the *one* in seven claimed for his own service?

We might here rest our appeal. If God has spoken, who will not obey? If He has denounced sin, who will not fear?

But the claims of the Sabbath rest not alone on Divine authority. In the exigencies of our nature and condition, such a day is urgently demanded.

All human experience instructs us, that without the consecration of the Sabbath, the gospel cannot and will not exert its saving power over the minds of men.

To be allowed to read, to hear, to meditate, man must have leisure from worldly thought, and daily toil. "How shall he hear without a preacher?" And how can the ambassadors of Christ make known the glorious gospel, except through the medium of the Sabbath? As the Sabbath is the medium through which all the accumulated light of ages past, (ages of prophecy, of miracle, and of redemption,) comes to the present generation, it is practically as valuable as the cross which it reveals, the salvation which it proffers, and the undying spirits which it saves. To blot out the Sabbath, is practically to lose the Saviour, the gospel, and the hope of eternal life. There may be the best organized eye, and the most beautiful landscape, but without light, all is rayless desolation. What light is to the eye, that the Sabbath is to the soul—the medium of transmitting Heaven's radiance to guide our ignorance, sooth our sorrows, and sanctify our pollution. As then, we would protect Christianity itself, we must sanctify the day essential to her influence on our race. The ship's cable may seem relatively worthless, but on the tenacity of its shreds, depends the safety of the proud vessel, the rich cargo, and the freighted human life.

When it is admitted that the Sabbath is essential to the prevalence of the gospel itself, it admits no higher eulogy. The tendencies of Sabbath consecration to promote human purity and happiness, are well known.

It relieves from daily toil and crushing worldly care, and thus tends to promote health, mental vigor and long life. In the opinion of the most eminent physicians of this country and Europe, the Sabbath is a law of Nature as well as Revelation, and cannot be habitually neglected by the laboring class, without a suicidal invasion of the vital powers of life. It allows men whose sole business is to study and to teach, to bring all their learning as well as moral principles in contact with the mass of society. By summoning the congregation, once in seven days, to meet for exalted purposes, where personal neatness and good order are indispensable—where the *rich* are taught humility and dependence, and the poor, resignation and trust—the Sabbath tranquilizes the stormy elements of society, softens social asperities, elevates the degraded, and refines the rude. By introducing motives drawn from eternity, to enforce industry, economy, moderation, temperance, and general self-control, the Sabbath becomes the powerful auxiliary of domestic comfort and public wealth. By bringing in frequent contact the best elements of society, and thus using the social principle for enforcing religious and social obligations, the Sabbath opens a field for forming the most glorious plans of Christian Philanthropy, and for cultivating the most safe, intimate, and enduring earthly friendship. By setting up in the judgment of every individual a right standard of action, by stimulating his conscience, by disclosing to him the eye of God as it flashes upon his life, public and private, and by unveiling to all the certain retributions of eternity, the Sabbath is far more efficient than courts, prisons and gibbets, in guarding liberty, property and life. The Sabbath throws its restraints over the secret path of the thief and incendiary, and thus prevents crime, where no human police could extend its protection. In short, the Sabbath consecrated and influential, introduces Heaven's own legislation of truth and duty as a universal substitute for the gropings of human ignorance, and the impulses of human depravity. Shall this legislation be allowed to energize among us for the promotion of order, peace, competence, and joy in the Holy Ghost? Then we must regard the Sabbath.

And we are the more urged to this work by the fact, that if the Sabbath be not consecrated to religion, it will become an occasion of increased moral corruption. If it lead not to the closet, the Bible, and the sanctuary, it will lead many to the bar-room, the horse-race, and the theatre. The influence of infidel France is still seen in the Sabbath military parades, and the theatrical exhibitions of New Orleans. Shall this contagion be allowed to spread? Will any portion of this great people longer employ the hours of Heaven in ripening for ruin? Compared with such, Belshazzar's use of the cups of the temple for idolatrous libations, was innocent and safe. To break from all the influences that restrain, and to link the soul to the agencies of pollution, is to invite certain ruin, temporal and eternal. If we, however, by the blessing of God, save the Sabbath, we must count the cost. The Sabbath, throughout this Commonwealth, is not to be sanctified by impulsive efforts. The causes of its violation lie in the indolence, the avarice, the diseased propensities and habits of our fallen nature. These draw to Sabbath breaking, as the attraction and the atmosphere draw weights to the earth. The causes of Sabbath violation can only be held in check by agencies as permanent and more powerful—by that persuasion of truth in the hands of the Spirit, which constitutes the strength of the Church of God. Hence our reliance for a consummation so glorious, is mainly in the intelligent and devoted clergy of the State, aided, as they will be, by the sympathies, and prayers, and co-operation of all who love the Sabbath. The clergy alone can employ the power of the Sabbath for its own protection.

From statements made in this Convention [illegible] we have reason to fear that some professors [illegible] religion have so far forgot their high obligations [illegible] as unnecessarily to travel on the Sabbath [illegible] Saviour went about doing good. Sabbath [illegible] ing travellers become missionaries of [illegible] amples, and thereby effect an injury [illegible] cause of religion and of the Sabbath [illegible] wide-spread, as their professions [illegible] sacred, and their examples more [illegible] so [illegible]

[illegible]

Is it right, while they are enjoying the sanctuary themselves, to take advantage of the wants of their laborers, and thus compel them to violate conscience and the command of God? Poverty is indeed a curse, if it be made the occasion of wringing from the weary laborer his Heaven-appointed day of rest. To prosecute business on the Sabbath is to offer a premium for Sabbath violation. None but Sabbath breakers can have employment. Is this right? The laborers on canals and railroads, and steamboats, conscious of their oppressed condition, as well as their sin, may well cry, as they are now beginning to do, "Give us back our day of rest! we give you our whole six days—we bring you our hard hands, our strong muscles, and our willing hearts, but we will not sacrifice on the altar of your avarice the instruction of our children, the peace of our consciences, the order of our homes, the joys of our Saviour, and the smiles of our God. Give us back the day of rest, which we hold not as a privilege only, *but a right* by the statue of the Most High and the laws of our country." Their appeal is reasonable. The rich can protect themselves. *The high officers of State are allowed their day of rest.* What motive has this great Commonwealth to withhold such a day of rest from the *laborers* on her railroads and canals?

We would here also suggest to capitalists and employers, the bad policy of promoting Sabbath desecration. We know the history of the last few years—what exhibitions of pecuniary treachery among agents! It is what might have been expected. We must not deprive men of their Sabbaths, and thus break down the barriers of conscience, and then hope for a nice sense of right and wrong. If any government or any individuals give practically a premium for violation of duty to God, they must expect final treachery to themselves.

There is another thought in this connection. Property, earned or increased by Sabbath desecration, reaches a second generation, accompanied by the impious parental lesson, that the claims of duty and of human happiness may yield to the clamors of interest and convenience. Hence, it is no wonder that such inheritances are often soon squandered; so that the profligate and beggared son trudges in rags, where a Sabbath breaking father rode in his chariot.

We know that Sabbath breaking has the sanction of great names: so much the worse. How sad that a sin so odious and so dangerous comes down to our youth under the sanction of wealth, of office, and great social worth. All such transgressors should be reminded that there is ONE, higher than the highest who has said, "I will repay."

We would here express our gratitude to Almighty God, for the success which he has vouchsafed to efforts designed to promote the better observance of the Sabbath. We trust "the night is far spent, and the day is at hand." The whole public mind seems to have been aroused, and made impressible to argument and persuasion.

Opposition has died away. In state after state of this Union crowds have come together in convention, sometimes in the dead of winter, all inquiring, what shall be done? and all proffering their influence to the good work.

The Post Office Department of the United States has suspended the Sabbath mail on eighty thousand miles of post road, leaving postmasters, agents, and stage drivers to the rest of the Sabbath. Railroad trains have, in many cases, been suspended. Transporting companies have granted their captains and crews the Sabbath, and multitudes of these captains and crews have petitioned the various Legislatures to close the locks on the Sabbath. Our cities have more Sabbath quiet, and our villages are less ruthlessly invaded by foreign corruption. The public conscience has become more sensitive, and individual example more salutary.

We thank God for these tidings. Said Washington, "Of all the dispositions which give prosperity to a nation, *religion and morality are indispensable supports.*" What reason for gratitude, if the source of this religion and morality is so appreciated, that we are rising, not falling! Is it not a token that the Almighty Being, who has made us invulnerable to foreign foes, designs also to save us from that "sin which is a reproach to any people?"

While, as citizens, we approve the laws which protect the Sabbath, we ask, as a Convention, no aid from human legislation; our appeal is not to servile fear, but to the understanding, the conscience—to the piety and patriotism of our fellow-citizens. By experience of our present statutes, we have seen that laws unsustained by public sentiment are but cobwebs; and that a healthy public opinion on Sabbath would render all laws useless. Hence our appeal is to man, as a free, social, and immortal being, and we rejoice that the appeal has not been made in vain.

In conclusion, we invite all to aid in this good work. There is room for all, and a reward for all. By example, by conversation, by the tract and the newspaper press—by the fire-side, and the pulpit—we ask that loud and earnest, but kindly, judicious appeals, may be made, for sanctifying the Sabbath. We summon to this work—all who ask for pecuniary honesty in business transactions; all who would have truthful witnesses in our courts of justice, and patriotism and order in our halls of legislation; all who ask for fidelity to ties parental, conjugal, filial, and social; all who demand civil liberty, and the safety of reputation, property, and life; and all who desire the emancipation of the world from the bondage of sin, and the peril of eternal ruin.

We invoke to the aid of this cause, especially the deep and true affections of that gentler sex, whose elevated position in society, with all the graces that adorn life, can be traced to the influence of the Christian Sabbath. It is the jubilee of their emancipation from the tyranny of physical power, and the harbinger of that heavenly rest, which female piety so well knows how to appreciate. Such a cause cannot be commended to them in vain.

In the name of our fathers, who periled their lives to give us the inheritance of civil and religious liberty—in behalf of our children, who are to be moulded by the influence of our example—in the name of the oppressed poor, whom avarice is now robbing of a day of rest—in the name of every interest dependent on moral principle—in the name of the *Holy One*, whose mercy none should slight, and whose final retribution none can escape, we implore the people of this great Commonwealth to "REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY."

Agricultural.

THE WHEAT FLY.

We find some remarks in the Germ[illegible] Telegraph, relative to the Hessian Fly [illegible] are worth transcribing. They embo[illegible] sults of some recent observations [illegible] 1778, old facts.

In the Columbian Magazine, fo[illegible] [illegible] ction [illegible] James we find some observations on [illegible] Montgo- of wheat by the Hessian Fly [illegible] r the fly Vaux and John Jacobs, P[illegible] ese parts, mery county, Pa. It was [illegible] ed by them was first observed in the [illegible] ce at Long and the crops were very [illegible] said to have They had made the[illegible] the Hessians Island some years bef[illegible] in the Revolu- been first noticed ab[illegible] itants were plea- were quartered on [illegible] were brought here tionary war: beno[illegible] and so they called sed to conjecture [illegible] the gentlemen above by those obnoxi[illegible] to Long Island to in- them the Hess[illegible] that destructive insect, named say, [illegible] been found to prevent quire into th[illegible] ences; also, in an expe- and what [illegible] ertain the true species of their ban[illegible] ich had been found by ex- cial ma[illegible] y to withstand the attacks of bearded [illegible] ir report they state that the perien[illegible] been almost totally lost, until the [illegible] e bearded wheat was discovered wh[illegible] clear of them. Some of this kind b[illegible] as purchased from on board a ship [illegible] rk, and sown by a farmer at Flush- [illegible] inding the fly did not effect it, it was [illegible] ought for by others, and at length be- [illegible] he only wheat in demand on Long [illegible] producing from twenty to thirty bushels [illegible] acre. It was described as a yellow, [illegible] full grain, with a white beard and [illegible] ite chaff, weighing from fifty-nine to sixty-[illegible] ree pounds the bushel.

When the fly reached the eastern part of Pennsylvania, the wheat crops were so much injured, that many farmers afterward sowed rye, and rye bread was almost as common here as it is in the sandy parts of Jersey, where very little wheat can be raised. It was, however, [illegible]

[illegible]

succeeded much the best with the present crop; wheat sowed late last fall is nearly altogether destroyed. The opinion of some experienced farmers is that the best chance for a crop of wheat is to apply plenty of good manure upon a clover sod, well ploughed in and harrowed till it is clear of clods; the seed should be put in about the 20th of September, and after being well harrowed the roller should be passed over it, which leaves a very pretty finish. C.

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1844.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and one of the late novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the new novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

THE PRIZE POEM.

Our readers will excuse us for referring them with pride and pleasure to the poem in this day's paper, for which the prize of One Hundred Dollars was awarded. If it be true that "good wine needs no bush," we need say nothing farther in reference to this poem, than simply to direct the reader's attention to it.

But a little self-glorification may not be out of place, when there is such ample cause for it as is afforded in the liberal outlays which are made by the publishers of this paper, to keep it in its acknowledged place—at the head of the Family Newspapers of the United States. In pursuance of this plan, we shall next week commence a novel by William Henry Herbert, entitled "MARION; OR INGLEBOROUGH HALL. A TALE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY." The date, the scenes, the characters and incidents of this historical romance, are such as Herbert better succeeds with, than with any other *materiel*; and in this tale he has produced a work which ranks among his best.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The adjournment of Congress removes one of our standing dishes of news, after this week. That our readers will regret this very much is hardly probable; for the wheat grains of interest which are found in legislative proceedings are covered over with an immensity of personal and political chaff. Legislators, and indeed prominent politicians of kinds, in all countries, are exceedingly prone to forget the country in the party, and not unfrequently the party, too, in themselves. In a republic the suffrages which elevate a man must necessarily increase his egotism; and the best balanced minds may be pardoned for forgetting that political preferment is not always a personal favor to the recipient, and an endorsement of his personal excellence.

In the confusion which must necessarily attend the hurried business of the last days of a session it is difficult to determine exactly what has, and what has not been done. We have tried to get at the actual important doings of Congress, and if in any thing we have failed in this paper, the next will bring us up square.

There is one thing in the proceedings of the last week which is worthy of explanation, to prevent misunderstanding. It is the opposition made by Mr. Adams and some other members to the payment of the funeral expenses of the sufferers by the explosion on board the Princeton, out of the contingent fund for Congressional expenses. The objection, it should be und[illegible] stood, was not to the appropriation it[illegible] which nobody would oppose; but to the m[illegible] of making it, by resolution, and out of [illegible] appropriated to another purpose enti[illegible] the general appropriation bill, or in [illegible] itself, the appropriation would b[illegible] without a word of dissent.

By the decision of the Speaker [illegible] ecision [illegible] sub- sequent endorsement of the H[illegible] which is upon a point of order has bee[illegible] be quoted worthy of notice, as it may [illegible] has never as a precedent. It is a po[illegible] stern Harbor presented itself before. [illegible] came back to Bill, vetoed by the P[illegible] would have the House. A two-t[illegible] hat two-thirds it passed it, notwithsta[illegible] the motion was to did not get, and wa[illegible] the decision is that reconsider this [illegible] er. such a motion i[illegible] eather for the season,

After unus[illegible] full benefit of extreme we are now [illegible] will make great caution heat. This [illegible] to health—diet—exposure, necessary [illegible] is change, too, will bring and all [illegible] to sudden fashion, and more country [illegible] avor. We notice many blanks than [illegible] appearance of familiar faces from left [illegible] and the business marts. The re- pub[illegible] mer will bring people to the au- p[illegible] ness with new zeal and interest.

[illegible] arm weather does not at all abate the [illegible] of political partisans. Mass meetings [illegible] ll sorts of meetings of all sorts of parties, [illegible] off daily, Sundays excepted—and Sun[illegible] ys are not excepted from the discussion of [illegible] olitical topics. The coming contest will be entered into with more than usual spirit; and the various side and accidental influences, new and old, which will be brought to bear upon it, will puzzle even the knowing ones, who undertake to prophesy from such confused premises.

Our city children are almost universally treated at this time to holidays. They go out in schools, under charge of teachers and monitors, and elevate country shrubs, flowers, grasses, and other objects slighted all the rest of the year into a momentary consequence which would be quite agreeable to the stocks and plants aforesaid, if they could only think and feel. Once in a while a troop of country children is noticed, hanging on the skirts of these pleasure parties, and wondering how children who live in cities, can want to go out for amusement. On the fourth proximo we shall find hundreds of our little friends from the country trooping in, while the city folk will be trooping out. Thus it is. The greatest element of happiness to the senses is variety; and change of air or of scene is alike beneficial to mind and body.

HIGH SCHOOL OBSERVATORY.

Philadelphians have now true occasion to be proud of the apparatus of the Observatory of the High School. Taken as a whole, it is equal to any in the country, and in some of its instruments it has no equal, except in the National Observatory at Washington. This result has been effected by liberal appropriations by the Controllers of the Public Schools, aided by corresponding private liberality. We shall reasonably expect, not only increased advantages to the pupils of the institution, but continued contributions to the cause of science, through the publication of scientific memoirs. If our [illegible]

BOROUGH OF READING.

[illegible]

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of gentlemen to take the preliminary steps for the formation of a Zoological Society, and the establishment of a Zoological Garden, was held at the County Court House on Saturday evening last. Thomas P. Cope presided, Dr. Mears was appointed Vice President, and Thomas Fisher Secretary. A series of fourteen resolutions were offered and passed. They relate to the organization of a Zoological Society; the establishment of a garden and promenade; and the rearing and acclimating of useful animals. They also designate the duties of several committees to be appointed by the President, for the purpose of conferring with scientific gentlemen and associations, and arranging other details and preliminaries. Peter A. Browne, Esq., and Dr. Elkinton addressed the meeting, and were listened to with much earnest attention.

We sincerely wish this enterprise success, and have little or no doubt that, like the London Society, though on a less expensive scale, it would become in a few years, a source of revenue. While the improving taste of the public is banishing exceptionable and debasing places of resort and amusement, it is necessary that the vacancy should be supplied by something worthy of rational beings. This plan is among the very best we have seen offered. It has the elements of perpetuating in itself, in the variety and constantly changing matters of interest which it would present to public favor. It would be something not depending on mere whim or fashion, but possessing intrinsic claims, which would be acknowledged by every succeeding generation of our own inhabitants, and by every new visitor to the city. Combined, as it might advantageously be, with a horticultural and botanical garden, it would possess high attractions over gardens so called, in which little is planted except settees and tables on which to discuss ice-creams—things very well in their way, to be sure, but hardly sufficient food for the body, and none whatever for the mind.

When the meeting adjourned, it was to Saturday the 29th, and we hope that interest enough will be felt to bring forward a full representation of all who have the true interests of the city at heart.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Intelligence eight days later than previous advices has been received from Mexico. It was reported that Santa Ana has called a new Congress, which was to convene on the 1st of June. Strong measures were to be taken in relation to the Texas question; and the difficulties with the French Government in relatio[illegible] to the retail trade law, it was also suppo[illegible] would occupy the attention of the memb[illegible] One would think that a proclamation conv[illegible] to Congress would be so officially known [illegible] ect form something more definite than the [illegible] of a mere report.

Three or four of the Mier prison[illegible] ad es- caped from Herote, and were on [illegible] way to Texas.

As might naturally be expe[illegible] the expres- [illegible] ry compli- sions of the Mexicans were [illegible] lation to the mentary to the United State[illegible] ens were in- Texas question. America[illegible] they appeared sulted in some places, [illegible] country seemed abroad. For the rest [illegible] troops under arms ominously quiet, and th[illegible] were in wretched co[illegible]

LATER AN[D I]MPORTANT.

The United St[illegible] eamer Poinsett, Capt. Semmes, arrive[illegible] obile, Ala., on the 11th inst., with da[illegible] m Vera Cruz to the 3rd inst., and de[illegible] r of which from Mexico to our Government, [illegible] th inst., post haste to Wash- ington, [illegible] passed through Mobile on [illegible] obably arrived in that city on Tuesda[illegible] the import of these despatches is that [illegible] rejects the propositions for obtain- ing [illegible] sent to the annexation of Texas and a [illegible] of the Mexican territory to the United [illegible] nd the Mexican Government reiterates [illegible] ice that the consummation of the treaty [illegible] nexation will be regarded on her part as [illegible] t of hostility from the United States.

A bearer of despatches from the Mexican Government to its minister, now at New York, also came passenger in the Poinsett, and proceeded on directly.

The Mobile Herald states on the authority of officers of the steamer that 14,000 troops had assembled, and were quartered at Vera Cruz, and that large quantities of military stores were arriving there. An English brig with ammunition, &c., had just arrived at Tobasco. The Mexican authorities were loud in their denunciations of vengeance against the United States, and threatened to send an army to Washington, if the Texan treaty of annexation is ratified.

Reports were current in Washington on Tuesday, that Mexico resigns Texas, not only willingly, but with alacrity. The Globe, however, says that "from a little drop which has leaked out from one of Mr. Calhoun's confidentials, and of which we are well assured, it appears that the 'news is unfavorable' to the quiet acquisition we had hoped for. Santa Ana holds off! This, from the hints we have had, will doubtless prove to be the true state of the case."

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The Saladin, an English ship was cast away near Halifax, about three weeks since, under circumstances which induced a belief of foul play. The persons on board told incoherent stories, and were detained by the government to await the event. Two of them have made a confession, by which it appears that the vessel sailed from Valparaiso about the 8th February, with a complement of twelve persons, including officers. Some of these were new men, four of the crew who had gone out to Valparaiso, having left her there. A Captain Fielding whose vessel had been seized for smuggling a cargo of guano, and his son, a lad about fifteen years of age, were taken on board as passengers. This man, it appears, instigated all the mischief. His plan, suggested by avarice—for he must have been aware of the valuable freight on board—was to kill the captain and officers, seize the ship, and proceed with her to the St. Lawrence, on the shores of which they were to land, divide the plunder, and then separate, to enjoy as they best might, their unhallowed gains. Unhappily, he prevailed.

The first mate was first killed, on the night of the 14th of April, and the body thrown overboard, without alarming those below. Captain McKenzie was next enticed out of the cabin by the report of a man overboard, when Anderson, a Swede, struck him on the head with a hatchet; the blow only stunned him a little; he rushed upon the assailant, when Fielding and Johnston seized him, and Anderson finished him with repeated strokes of the hatchet. The murder of the second mate, carpenter, and three seamen, succeeded the butchery of the Captain. There was no woman on board.

Fielding was the instigator of the plot, but after his hellish design was accomplished, the others concerning that they were in danger from his treachery, seized him, tied his neck and heels together and threw him alive into the deep, and then treated his son, who was with him, aged 14 years, in the same manner. Captain McKenzie would have been murdered in bed, only his dog, strange to say, got into the berth with him on the occasion, and the [illegible]

TREATIES.

[illegible]

THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

It was stated in Senate by Mr. Evans, on Monday, that the receipts into the Treasury, up to the 30th of June, for the present fiscal year, would be, from customs, &c., $25,612,000, and from the sales of public lands, $1,900,000—total $27,512,000. The expenditures for the same time would be about $20,000,000 leaving an excess of receipts over the expenditures of $7,500,000. It was the first time in many years that the receipts had not fallen short of the expenditures.

Mr. Evans estimated that the excess of receipts over expenditures up to January 1st, 1845, would be ten millions. About two millions of treasury notes are out, and there is a loan of six millions due, which two sums deducted will leave two millions surplus. The public debt, after this eight millions is paid, will be about fifteen millions of dollars.

AMERICAN SHEET IRON.

In our paper of last week we spoke of a quality of sheet iron, manufactured from Pennsylvania ore. By reference to an advertisement in the proper column, it will be noticed that A. Wood & Brother, of this city, are the manufacturers. It comes from their establishment known as the "Delaware Iron Works." They turn out an article glazed *on both sides*, as well as on one only. The comparative difference of the cost of the America[illegible] article over the foreign is: For that glaz[illegible] on both sides, $80 per ton less,—for that gl[illegible] on one side only, $110 per ton. This [illegible] is one which will be its own advertise[illegible] wherever known; and the advertisement [illegible] be endorsed by the quality of the article. This may well be considered one of the m[illegible] important discoveries which has ever be[illegible] made in the iron manufacture of this count[illegible]

SALE OF A FRIGATE.

The U. S. frigate [illegible] was advertised to be sold in New Yor[illegible] Saturday last, but as $5,000 was the lo[illegible] price at which she could be sold, she rem[illegible] in the hands of the Government. Her [illegible] is quite a jumble of romance, patriot[illegible] dollars and cents. The vessel was one [illegible] two frigates built in this country by [illegible] of the Greek government—the mone[illegible] mitted to liquidate the claims for their [illegible] ruction, was, however, barely sufficient [illegible] release of one of them, and both would [illegible] been sacrificed at public sale for debt [illegible] the United States had not stepped in an[illegible] chased the Hudson, (then called Hellas) i[illegible] that one of the two might be enabled [illegible] ach her destination. She is represented [illegible] so far gone in decay as to be worth little [illegible]

CREDULITY.

We did not know there was a place in the United States where a hoax like that we are about to relate, could be successfully practiced. On the 6th instant a colored woman was arrested and put in jail, when some butchers in the meat market put in circulation a report that she was a witch, and was to be burned publicly at 4 o'clock that afternoon. The credulous went to the Calaboose in crowds, and the police office was numerously beset, to the manifest annoyance of officers and wayfarers. Nothing could persuade the people that the report was not true, until night came and extinguished their curiosity with their hope. No doubt they were very much disappointed, and quite outraged at the loss of the pleasant spectacle which had been promised.

FOOLISH ROGUES.

The Journal, published at Hannibal, Mo., says that a trader of that village, in packing down a barrel of beeswax a few days ago, broke one of the cakes, and found it was a cake of maple sugar covered with wax. He then broke other cakes, with the same result. The proprietor of the fraud, however, has been discovered, and will be punished. We confess that this rogue seems more fool than knave—or perhaps he is equal parts of both. When a man buys a pound of butter, and finds half a pound of stone in it, there seems some profit in the shave; but in this case the rogue threw away good maple sugar, when half a hundred other articles, which are worth nothing, would have answered just as well.

MORMON MOVEMENTS.

We spoke a week or two since of the nomination of Joe Smith (by himself of course) to the Presidency. We perceive by the "Prophet," a Mormon paper published in New York that the farce of "organization" has been carried out in that city, with all the details and particulars, chairmen, secretaries, speeches, resolutions, &c. It is not supposed that the vote of the whole State of New York will be given to the Mayor of Nauvoo, General of the Legion, Justice of the Peace and Caleb Quotem generally, who has managed to practice so successfully on the credulity of the 19th century.

ANOTHER ROYAL WEDDING.

A great wedding took place in Rio, April 29th. The long talked of nuptials of Count d'Aquila and the Princess Januaria, sister of the Emperor, were celebrated with great "pomp and circumstance." The occasion was made one of the greatest rejoicing and festivity. Cannon were fired incessantly throughout the day, the flags in the harbor and on shore were all flying, and in the evening the whole city was brilliantly illuminated.

FENCE POSTS.

An important suggestion is thrown out by a "Practical Farmer," who writes for the Hartford Times. He says that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause, he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew were rotted off.

FRUIT AT THE WEST.

Cincinnati has devoured strawberries at the rate of four hundred bushels a day during their season—is now eating raspberries at the same rate,—and looks next for blackberries in like quantity. All very well for Porkopolis—but how are you off for oysters? What think you of lobster sallad? What of turtle soup? And what of round clams? There are some things which cannot be eaten as well as others, when you travel west of sundown.

BILLS LOST.

Among the bills lost or defeated at the present session are: The Eastern Harbor Bill, vetoed; the two or three bills or propositions relative to the reduction of postage; the Bill to fix one day for the General Election in all the States; the Cumberland Road Bill, and some others.

Mr. Tyler's last Texas Message to the House was not reported upon by the Committee to whom it was referred.

FROM HAVANA.

Late advices from Havana represent the Island of Cuba as quiet. No recent movements of a political nature have taken place. The unanimous voice of the newspaper press appears to be decidedly opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The drought continued in the interior of the Island, and the mortality among cattle was frightful, though near Havana and Matanzas abundance of rain had fallen.

SUMMER SOLSTICE.

[illegible]

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

[illegible]

NEW CHURN.

A new churn has been invented in Saratoga, of which a heavy weight is the motive power, and by dint of sundry wheels and a regular "walking beam," *a la* steam engine, the "dasher" is kept in rapid motion, while the churn revolves slowly upon its axis. When the weight has run down, it may be wound up with the greatest ease, and by even a small child. Butter comes in a very brief time.

BUNKER HILL.

Monday last was the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. As so great a celebration of the day was held last year, the completion of the monument being the immediate cause, we presume our Yankee friends kept this year a little "shady." The "fourth" is almost here, and the cracking of pyrotechnics in the suburbs, reminds us that the boys are already having their fun in anticipation.

MR. DORR.

The Court, in Rhode Island, has adjourned without deciding upon the application of Thomas Wilson Dorr, for a new trial. Eighteen points were argued and decided against the appellant. Their exception was taken by him against the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court adjourned, giving Mr. Dorr a week from last Monday, in which his counsel might hand in his argument in writing.

A MEXICAN COMPLIMENT.

It is worthy of notice that while a large United States fleet, by the order of the President of the United States, are in the Gulf as a squadron of observation, the Mexican Government has sent its two most efficient vessels, the war steamers to New York, for repairs. It is a proof of confidence in the honor of the United States, which we trust may never be found misplaced.

THE WIDOWS.

Among the business done at the last moment in Congress, was the final passage of a bill to extend for five years the pension of surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers. Instead of passing acts from time to time, it would save money to the nation, and appear much more generous and just to pass a general act.

MR. TYLER.

There has been a rumor that Mr. Tyler was about to retire from the Presidential canvass, and not allow his name to be used. The Madisonian, however, contradicts this; and several of the letter writers from Washington also say that he will run, be his party large or small.

A DIFFERENCE.

In 1790, the receipts of the United States Post Office were $37,935—expenses $32,140, leaving a net revenue of nearly $6,000. In 1843, the receipts were $4,295,925—expenses $4,374,713. The loss by the department now, is more than double the gross receipts then.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The amendment to the Appropriation Bill, which appropriates a sum for the purchase of the building, late used by the United States Bank, to be used as a Custom House, was adopted, and is now a part of the law. This will be a decided advantage to the vicinity.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

It is stated that Judge Bibb, the new Secretary of the Treasury, will hardly accept his appointment. He is Chancellor of the State of Kentucky—a life appointment—and will hardly leave it to accept a political station for a few months.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of a packet ship at New York, brings us foreign dates two days later, but no intelligence of any interest. There has been no change in the cotton market, and we find no political news whatever.

Local Intelligence.

☞ We learn by the presentment of the Grand Inquest for the City and County of Philadelphia, that of two hundred and thirty-four cases presented to it, one hundred and sixty-one have been returned true, and seventy-three have been ignored. Over seventy persons have been indicted for participation in the late riots, but of these, it was stated by Judge Parsons, not one-fourth have been arrested, though diligent measures have been taken and are continued. Eighteen persons are in prison on the presentment of the Grand Inquest, charged with participation in the riots. The whole number of persons in the county prison untried, and vagrant, and disorderly, is 330, convicts 173, total 503.

DREADFUL.—A young man named Solomon Lynch, who resided with his parents in Thirteenth near Shippen, accidentally shot his sister on Tuesday. He had joined a volunteer company, and on Monday brought home his gun. He carelessly levelled it and pulled the trigger. It was discharged, and the load passed through the ill-fated girl's head, scattering her brains about, and causing instantaneous death. The Coroner was called and held an inquest on the body of the deceased. The jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death by an accident.

FIRES.—Three destructive fires occurred on Sunday night, in the northern part of Philadelphia, all of which were the work of incendiaries. About 11 o'clock, at W. Martin's brick yard, on the Germantown Road near Broad street, an extensive range of sheds were destroyed and a quantity of brick damaged. The sheds at the brick yard of Messrs. Melchore, at the corner of Eleventh and Master streets, were burnt about 12 o'clock. And at 2 o'clock, the wood work of a stone barn on Broad street near Turner's Lane, was destroyed.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—John H. Frick, of Philadelphia, to be Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment and proof of the execution of any Deed, or other Conveyance, or Lease of any Lands lying in the State of Ohio, or of any Contract, Letter of Attorney, or other Writing under Seal or not, to be used or recorded in the said State, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations.

☞ The Mayor of the city has issued a notice, stating that the large assemblages which have lately been held in front of the State House, on Chestnut street, are productive of inconvenience to the neighborhood, and interfere with the rights of citizens generally. He therefore requests that future meetings in that vicinity, may be called for Independence Square.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. John Beck, who was accidentally shot while attempting to arrest Dick Manly, on the 2d inst., died of his wound at the Hospital, on Saturday last. John Maloy, was last week committed in default of bail in $2000, charged with being one of the parties who rescued Manly. This is the second arrest for the same cause.

SANSOM STREET CHURCH.—This Church, the interior of which was recently destroyed by an incendiary fire, has been re-fitted, and re-opened for public worship. Three or more times some villain or villains attempted its destruction; and we hope now that their nefarious labor has ceased.

☞ Alderman Cloud, on Friday evening [illegible]

General News.

☞ John W. Breedlove, was on the 6th inst. found guilty of a charge preferred against him, viz: that of uttering a United States Treasury note, and having the same in his possession with the intention of passing it. The jury was not out more than half an hour. Several trials had been made to get an indictment to suit. When the indictment was found there was no trouble in finding a verdict.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.—Ethan Waite, Esq., a highly respectable citizen and a Magistrate of Orange, Ohio, visited Cleveland on the 7th inst., and received about $800 for wool which he sold. Since the receipt of the money, nothing had been heard of him; and his family and friends are under great apprehension as to the cause of his mysterious disappearance.

SENTENCES.—At a recent session of a Court in New Bedford, Parker Cummings, indicted for removing a rail from the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, was found guilty and sentenced to four years in the State Prison. Charles Rider, indicted for participating in the same act, was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

☞ On Thursday week, Freeman Snow, a sail maker, at New Bedford, fell from the main-royal yard of a ship on which he was working, and struck the standing part of the fore-topsail brace, holding on with both hands, and sustaining no injury, except a small gash in the fore-finger, from an open knife which he had in his hand, when he fell.

☞ Wm. P. Daniels, of Lockport, had $4,000 stolen from his trunk on board the steamboat at or between Sandusky and Cleveland, on the 3d of June; $3,000 of the money was of the Canal Bank of Lockport, and the remainder of the Phenix Bank, Hartford. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the money.

☞ While some men were engaged in launching a boat, at Messrs. Packer's boat yard, in Reading, last week, the cars on which the boat rested started, and ran over the body of Michael Doughty, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, crushing him in such a manner that life was extinct in a short time.

CONVICTED.—William S. Wright—notorious for his swindling from one end of the country to the other, on pretence of being a near relative of Hon. Silas Wright, has been convicted at Washington, D. C., of obtaining money under false pretences. He will go into compulsory retirement now, for a season.

GEORGIA CROPS.—We learn, says the Milledgeville Journal, that the cotton crop is remarkably fine, and particularly in south-western Georgia. The prospects for a good Corn crop are also encouraging. Cotton blossoms are making their appearance south of this very fast.

DUELLING.—The New Orleans Picayune of June 7, records two duels as having taken place on the day previous. One was with pistols, the other with swords, in each a principal was mortally wounded, and in one a second got a pretty severe wound from a small sword.

SANTA FE TRADERS.—Several traders to Santa Fe arrived at St. Louis on the 5th instant, bringing with them $28,000 in specie. The company left Chihuahua on the 10th of April. They came by Bent's Fort, where all things are reported to be in good order.

☞ The St. Louis Reveille, thinks it a fact interesting in the history of our Government, that while the United States Senate was discussing the Texas Treaty with closed doors, the news-boys of New York were hawking it about the city at a cent apiece!

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Miss H. M. Prichard, of Springfield, Susquehanna county, Pa., last week recovered, in a suit before arbitrators, the sum of twelve hundred dollars from Mr. Thos. Jackson, of the same place, for a breach of promise of marriage.

☞ The St. Louis Gazette announces that a respite has been received, postponing the execution of David McDaniel and Joseph Brown, condemned for the murder of Chavis, until the 12th day of July. They were to have suffered on Friday last.

Foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

O'CONNELL SENTENCED!

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday, bringing dates sixteen days later.

Trinity Term opened on the 22d May, and on Friday the 24th, the case of "The Queen against Daniel O'Connell and others" having been called, Mr. Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his judgment.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P., and by Mr. Steele, entered the traversers' bar at half past ten. All the barristers of the outer bar, with the exception of comparatively few, rose and greeted Mr. O'Connell with loud and repeated rounds of cheers, accompanied with clapping of hands. This demonstration of acclamation continued for a few minutes.

At four o'clock, amid breathless anxiety, Mr. Justice Burton, in an address during which he shed tears, passed

SENTENCE ON THE TRAVERSERS!

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; himself in £5,000, and two sureties of £2,500 each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, J. GRAY, T. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY, to be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; themselves respectively in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed,

Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands among the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The traversers immediately surrendered themselves into the custody of the Sheriff.

After waiting about a couple of hours, the [illegible]

☞ COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region this season, by railroad, is 137,558 tons; by canal 102,571 03. Total 240,129 03. The shipments from the Lehigh region up to the 1st instant, amount to 66,484 tons.

☞ The steamboats run now from New Orleans to Cincinnati, fifteen hundred miles, in five days, eighteen hours, against a stiff current! No wonder we hear of so many boiler explosions. This is entirely too fast for safety.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The sales of Public Lands, during the last calender year, amounted to 1,639,674 acres, and produced more than $2,000,000; exceeding the proceeds of sales for the previous year, by more than $600,000.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—A gentleman left Rochester, New York, on Sunday evening, at 5 o'clock, and arrived in Boston on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. A distance of 450 miles in 26 hours. So much for railroads.

☞ Seven indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of Hancock County, Ill., against Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet. He is charged with perjury, larceny, &c. It will be a troublesome job to make the arrest.

☞ At New Orleans, on the 29th ult., an unfortunate crazy man was brought before Recorder Baldwin, who had on the Saturday before, on a bet, ate thirty-two hard boiled eggs, shells and all!

☞ The Razor Strop Man, who was wont to hold forth under the Linden trees, in front of the State House, was, at the last accounts, enriching the air with his eloquence in Louisville, Ky.

☞ Mr. Gourand, professor of phreno-mnemotechny, has bought the Eagle Tavern, at Niagara Falls, which belonged to the U. S. Bank; he gave $12,150.

☞ Dr. Brown, of St. Louis, has in his possession some fine specimens of a fossil palm tree, obtained in Iowa. This is an important geological fact.

☞ The Journal of Commerce estimates the wealth of the late Mr. Wordsworth at one million of dollars. This was pretty well for a poet.

☞ The Caledonia had one hundred and sixty passengers booked on Friday. This was several days in advance of her arrival.

☞ The New York Herald gives a list of 8,247 emigrants who have arrived at that port from Europe during the last twelve days.

☞ Intelligence has been received at Halifax, that the greater part of Harbor Grace, N. F., was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.

☞ The Chicago Journal says there is more building now going on in that city than at any time since it emerged from prairiedom.

☞ This month wash the stems of apple and quince trees with strong lye, to destroy the eggs of the borer and other insects.

☞ Wheat was selling at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 12th inst., at 56 cents per bushel, and flour at $3 12 and $3 25 per bbl.

☞ Samuel Irwin has been found guilty of the deliberate murder of Samuel Wilkinson, in Beaver county, Pa.

☞ The different Temperance Societies of Providence held a grand festival in that city on the 15th inst.

☞ The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst., it is officially stated, was $2,353,482 31.

☞ The trial of Polly Bodine, it is expected will take place on Monday next, at Richmond, Staten Island.

☞ It is said that the commerce of Liverpool has doubled in sixteen years, and is still increasing.

☞ New Flour, from this year's wheat, was made in Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

☞ There is an annual expenditure of five millions in England and Wales for funeral expenses.

☞ The Hartford Courant chronicles a strawberry five inches in circumference!

☞ There are already several hundred visitors at Saratoga Springs, New York.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate during its last day or two of session, are:

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury. James Green, Esq., of New Jersey, nominated for that office, was rejected.

Caleb Cushing, Envoy to China.

John G. Clemson, Charge to Belgium.

Mr. Tallmadge, (of the Senate) Governor of Wisconsin.

Jeremiah Towle, Naval Officer, New York.

F. J. Grund, Consul at Antwerp.

John Branch, Governor of Florida.

John Day, Postmaster at Newark.

Rev. George W. Swoan, Chaplain, United States Navy.

No Collector was confirmed for the port of New York, and Mr. Curtis still "holds over." Mr. Ferris was nominated, but not confirmed. The vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, to fill which, Messrs. Walworth of New York, and King of this city, were nominated, are unfilled. The nominations were laid on the table. Several others were disposed of in the same way. The following list of appointments is official.

APPOINTMENTS.—Samuel Williams, as Collector of the Customs for Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, vice Henry Crocker, rejected.

Larry Odell, as Collector of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Geo. Dennett, rejected.

Daniel Clark, Jr., as Surveyor and Inspector of La Fayette, Louisiana.

Nehemiah Brown, as Surveyor and Inspector of Salem, Mass., vice G. W. Mullett, rejected.

J. K. Handy, to be Naval Officer of Baltimore, vice Thomas E. Tilden, rejected.

Jasper Hall Livingston, Secretary of Legation to Spain, vice A. Hamilton, Jr., resigned.

Wm. Brent, Jr., as Charge d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres, vice H. W. Watterson, rejected.

James Peacock, Deputy Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa., re-appointed.

J. F. Cooper, as Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., vice Paul Rossignol, removed.

Penfield B. Goodsell, as Surveyor and Inspector of Hartford, vice John C. Burke, rejected.

R. Wickliffe, Jr., as Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia, vice Ambrose Baker, recalled.

James D. Hallyburton, of Virginia, to be Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

Thomas Barrett, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana.

Solomon Andrews, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Edward Hardin, to be collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia.

Jacob Falman, to be Register of the Land Office, at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois.

Thomas Fitzgerald, to be Receiver of Public Lands for the District of Ionia, Michigan.

Abner Root, to be Register of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky, in the State of Ohio.

Daniel T. Witter, to be re-appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Arkansas.

Matthew Leifer, to be re-appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Samuel W. Higgins, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit, Michigan.

Amos W. Bullen, to be Deputy Postmaster at Northampton, Massachusetts.

John Dey, to be Deputy Postmaster at Newport, New Jersey.

[illegible]

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.,

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $1.50 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to fraud their letters addressed to us. The word "*Post*" of "*Office*" is not a frank.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names and residences.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless addressed to the Editor.

Papers discontinued will be sent to the end of the subscriber's subscription, and then stop at the option of the Publisher, unless otherwise ordered.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for subscriptions.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, as much of it is difficult to keep money when received. They should always give names and time paid for.

Remember that a letter may, at any Post Office entered *from*, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following agents will still act for the Saturday Post, and receive subscriptions, &c., as heretofore:

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and the Ladies' National Magazine.

☞ We have no travelling agent by the name of Wilmer.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Authorized by Messrs Hooper, Lee & Smith, G. H. Comstock, J. Longabaugh, T. Brown and Wm. Harrison.

JOHN NIEMO, Canada, East and West.

HENRY M. LEW is authorized by me as an Advertising Agent.

ISAAC E. JAMES is Agent for us in the South and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. B. Frost, and Henry Pratt.*

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Pennsylvania.

JAMES HOLLIDAY is Travelling Agent for New Jersey.

H. and W. M. WHEELER, for Arkansas.

Notices of New Works.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for July. This popular and sterling monthly for July is already issued, and is one of the very best numbers that has been given to the public. The leading illustration is "*The Battle Field of Germantown.*" A most interesting account of the celebrated spirited view of the action in front of Chew's house. This is the second of the engravings by Mr. Graham, and brought out with the usual promptness, which characterizes his publication. The other illustration is a fine picture of "*Western Scenery,*" also grace the number, with a beautiful lace pattern and flowers, and fashions for the ladies.

The contributors are the best American writers—such as Paulding, Leland, Neal, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Seguroy, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Butler, etc., etc.

This periodical has attained the first rank in literary and pictorial merit, as it is also in circulation. It will be remembered by our readers that the "Casket," upon which this book was founded, was commenced in 1826, long before the birth of many, if not most, of them. It is, and it is therefore the oldest, and since Mr. Graham assumed the management of it, the best conducted magazine of the day. It is more than this—it is more than city than at any other periodical in the country.

The stereotype of apple and peach trees, in front of Harbor Grace, N. F., was erected on the 8th inst.

The Magazine is the cheapest of its class, and the most cheering aspect. Mr. O. may safely lay claim to being *the pioneer of the present high-toned three dollar magazines*, that, by enterprise, taste and talent, have all been devoted to the work of improving the periodical literature of the country, and compelling the publishers of the day to follow, he has done a vast service to literature in the United States.

The following notices we clip from papers of wider circulation.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, *for July*, is already out, and we have before us a copy—neither richer nor prettier—from the press or embellishment. Mr. Paulding leads off as a contributor, and Mr. Darley (of Germantown) as an exceedingly beautiful steel engraving, representing the conflict with grape-shot and rifle. Mr. Graham's monument is to grow wiser of the various battle fields of the Revolution, or a noble one, as it really is carried out from the first conception to the last touch of the graver. Mr. Graham's Magazine, for the number before us, is made up of the very best contributions that have come to the Magazine, and ought to be extensively patronized.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. The proprietor of the American Monthly Magazine, Mr. Graham, of Philadelphia, has already issued the number for July. It is unusually handsome, and the literary merit of the work is not one bit less than it will not be his fault, for he "leaves no stone unturned, in his effort to place the Magazine at the head of the list, and he succeeds.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. The proprietor of the Magazine, Mr. Graham, has already issued the number for July. The "Battle of the Locust," and the "Battle of Germantown," are two of the finest steel engravings we have seen for a long time. The literary matter is not inferior to the engravings.—*Saturday Courier.*

NOTES AND QUERIES: A Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, Collectors of Rare Books, Autographs, &c. *By Sentefield. New York: J. Wiedenbeck. Philadelphia: Robinson & Peterson, and Zieber & Co.*

This is a work entirely original in its plan, and of a curious and graphic description. It is unequally written, but all of Sentefield's work is full of interest, and a portion that will well reward the reader. Those, however, who have not in view a literary object in perusing a work of this kind, will be disappointed. There is, strictly speaking, neither beginning nor end to the story, which, like a true German one, opens in a way that may, or may not, lead to a denouement, though often exaggerated, are always strikingly told: indeed the narrative never exhausts the reader's curiosity to feel. The author is continually getting his characters into scrapes from which they extricate themselves in a very orderly, with a jerk, to rescue them. Again they are involved in circumstances sufficiently mysterious to interest, but, all at once, with a dexterous turn, they are juggled out, and all that perplexes so curiously explained. This, too, is in the midst of a number of characters, between which are well drawn: we think the Kentuckian particularly life-like. He is a counterpart of Cooper's Leather-stocking, and we venture, that the author's *forte* lies. He holds a bold pencil, and, indeed, displays a graphic power in his vivid descriptions of the first sight of the southern cross, of the sunset, and of the night of fever, are memorable; while his pictures of a storm at sea, and of a gallant ship in a high rash and full imagination. The book before us reminds us not a little of "The Count of Monte Cristo," a fine romance in its day. Altogether, if we were asked our candid opinion of Sentefield's book, we should say that it is one that has been made, we should say that, if he had any one to inspire and to encourage the incidents he has in a natural order, he would produce a work of the first merit in the age.

SARAH'S LADY'S BOOK, *July*, 1844.—This is a very good number. It is embellished with a mezzotint, by Weaver, "*Prayer for Rain*," and a fine fashion plate, "*Full Mead*," an allegory designed by Croome, place of business, Mr. Among the contributors we notice Hawthorne, Herbert, Tuckerman, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Seguroy, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Clavers, Mrs. Neal, Miss Neal, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Osgood, and many others. We have selected an article for this day's paper, with which the reader will be pleased, and we presume, we hope that whoever reads the whole number will agree with us in its praise.

MCCLINTOCK'S GAZETTEER.—Part XIII. of this justly popular serial has been published—and brings the work down to the letter Kilt. Each part is a complete volume, and the good system which the first numbers started has been accomplished. Each part is a complete work and book, when the ephemera which forced publishers to put good books into the shape, are forgotten forever. It may be had of Robinson & Peterson, Chestnut st., or of Zieber & Co. Herbert.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, *July*, 1844.—This is a very good number. It is embellished with a mezzotint, by Weaver, "*Prayer for Rain*," and a fine fashion plate, "*Full Mead*," an allegory designed by Croome, place of business, Mr. Among the contributors we notice Hawthorne, Herbert, Tuckerman, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Seguroy, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Clavers, Mrs. Neal, Miss Neal, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Osgood, and many others. We have selected an article for this day's paper, with which the reader will be pleased, and we presume, we hope that whoever reads the whole number will agree with us in its praise.

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CHRISTY'S MINSTREL.—Part XIII. of this work has been received by Robinson & Peterson, Chestnut st., or of Zieber & Co., and for sale at all the periodical depots. The number contains the usual variety of matter for which these publications—the purchaser can consult his own taste in looking, and make the selection which will suit any one of the parts for which he may desire. Libraries will look better and more as the number is completed—and the price is very low.

MORTON LIBRARY.—No. 25 of the Morton Library, Messrs. Morris & Willis have issued a book which they have reduced an extensive sale among the readers of the day—"A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," by Dr. Gregory, to which are added "Gems and Temperance for Women," and "The Values which Religion Affords." Examination confirms the publication of merit which it may be had at the Public Ledger office.

CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. *Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.*—Part VI. of this valuable work, the first volume has just been published. It will of course be every where adopted as a standard work of reference, when completed—and is now in course of publication among the conveniences of many, both medical men, and general readers, who will find it well worth their while to subscribe it.

THE LADY ELOCUTIONIST. *New York: Redfield. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.*—This is a "manual" entertainment in the art of reading, adapted from Austen's literature and biography, with additions. The selections are from the leading styles of ladies' reading, by Mrs. E. B. Campbell. It will add much to the accomplishments of ladies who cultivate this elegant and healthful accomplishment.

ART HERBERT. *By a Lady. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. Princeton, and Zieber & Co.* This is a reprint of an English tale, related by Rev. W. Dewey, D. D. It looks very interesting, and we have say may be, though we have not had time to examine it. It is published in the uniform cheap style of the Harpers.

NEW LITHOGRAPH. *Mr. MacCulloch* of 80 Dock Street, has out as a lithograph portrait of Henry Clay, and S. Polk, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. It is said to be a very good likeness, as it is a very spirited engraving.

URELAND'S SHAKESPEARE.—Sober de Us have sent us two more numbers of their beautiful edition of the Bard of Avon. Mr. Hewet has fully redeemed his promises, in the style in which he has issued it.

☞ Cleave and Canning are the Philadelphia publishers of "Lindl's Living Age," a weekly re-publication of English periodical literature, news, science, &c. It is a very good and cheap work.

☞ Some publishers are in the habit of ordering their compliments upon the works they send us, in ink. On pamphlets this is not so much matter, though the compliments would even then be more acceptable with clean covers. But when we get a handsome book, dedicated perhaps, upon a fancy fly leaf, with this sort of thing, it amounts to an annoyance which we are sure our friends do not intend. Let them put the direction on an envelope, or a separate bit of paper, and we shall be much better pleased.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, *for July.*—We know no periodical which improves so rapidly as this. We have long thought it and watched a point where further advance was impossible; but the fertile invention of the publisher has constantly struck out new objects of interest and attraction. With the power at command, which begins a new volume, we have a splendid spirited head of the style of a "GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY," with which Mr. Peterson intends to illustrate his work. The engravings of this gallery are to be from real portraits, chosen from the fair in every quarter of the Union, and we cannot but think that this attractive idea will represent the highest array of female loveliness of any on the stock. This new feature, too, has a further interest, which we are glad to see. The fancy engraving in this number by F. Quarter, "*Sweet Faith and Holy Hope*," is the presentation plate, in a beautiful ring. It is so delicate and so classic also a picture for the parlor as it is for the sketch-book. The Fashions are, as ever, ahead of every contemporary. In this department, the publisher's arrangements are perfect. He has a corps of artists, and the London World of Fashion. We see, by the-by, in a late number of the latter work, that the same publication Mr. Peterson published in June. Of the literary contents we hardly know how to speak a word. They are from Sigourney, Osgood, Gannett, Parsons, Ellet, and all the first American female writers. There is also a paper on "Female Education," from the pen of Mrs. Seguroy, and more than twenty of the foreign writers of the day. Two of the tales, "*The Aunt Patty Stories*," and "*The Dead Giant*," are worth the full subscription price. Altogether, we have seen no more valuable and elegant number of the year. We refer to the Prospectus for further information.

SCOTT'S BIBLE. The second number of Campbell's edition of Scott's Commentary on the Holy Bible has been issued. It is in quarto, and in, as we have before said, the cheapest and best quarto edition in the market. It will be completed in about fifty numbers.

CAMPBELL'S FOREIGN SEMI-MONTHLY.—The number for June 15 is embellished with a mezzotint by Sartain—"The Ecclesiastical Island." Its reading matter embraces a choice variety, from the best European periodicals: "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Congressional.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, June 12. Among the memorials presented were petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia for a change in the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill to establish the office of an ensign-bearer of the constellation in reference to the choice of President and Vice President. A joint resolution was reported providing for the payment of claimants under the late Cherokee Treaty, was ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE the Army Appropriation Bill was amended by the Senate, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution was adopted, years 112, nays 82, to pay from the contingent fund the expenses of the funeral of Mr. Maxwell, late a relative in the vessel. A motion was made by Mr. Dromgoole and by Mr. Wise, who contended that Congress had no right to pay such expenses from the contingent fund. An effort was made to re-consider the vote by which the House failed to carry the Eastern Harbor Bill. The chair decided the motion out of order. A private expense was made and pending the discussion of the matter, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Thursday, June 13th. Mr. Benton's bill for the admission of Texas was read a second and, Mr. R. spoke two hours in its support. It was then made the order of the table, 25 to 20. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up, amended, and passed to a third reading.

IN THE HOUSE. The question of Mr. Adams' appeal from the decision relative to the vessel bill coming up, the Chair was sustained. The bill making additional appropriations for the Naval Service was read a third time and passed. The bill making private expenses and annual routes was gone through in Committee and reported to the House. The Light House Bill was considered in Committee.

IN SENATE, Friday, June 14. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and the Naval Appropriation Bill were passed with amendments. Among the amendments to the Naval Bill was one striking out the clauses which prohibit the appropriation and which, during the pending the Navy in that respect, as it stood before. The bill making additional appropriations for the navy was passed as it came from the House. The bill to fix the day for the Presidential election in all the States, was laid on the table, to be. The Railroad Iron Bill was postponed to the next session.

IN THE HOUSE. A Bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, for the purchase of Morse's Telegraph, and its extension to the city. The Senate Bill for the relief of Ludwig by abstracting the title to the Pea Patch Island, was similarly referred. A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Post Master General to enter into contracts for the year for the transmission of the mails between the United States and Great Britain, by steam or otherwise. The Appropriation Bills, except the Navy Bill, were passed, and sent back to the Senate.

IN SENATE, Saturday, June 15. Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Buchanan had a message from the President, arms. Mr. McD. having called Mr. Benton's bill from the table, Mr. B. rose to reply to his speech. Mr. Benton rejoiced, and the two Senators were sufficiently mild in their replies to other. Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report which was ordered printed. In this report the power of the President to remove incumbents from office without proper cause is strongly denied. Accompanying the report, are four extensive and valuable tables, showing, first, the number and increase of the officers of the Government and their compensation; secondly, the receipts into the Treasury, designating from what source they were derived, from 1789 down to 1843; and thirdly, the expenditures of the Government from 1817 to 1843.

IN THE HOUSE.—Most of the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill were concurred in. A bill to declare the residence of Mr. Robert A. Taylor, of Virginia, subject to the Revolutionary Pensioners' duty was passed. The Senate Bill for the relief of Mr. Ludwig, was similarly referred. A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Post Master General to enter into contracts for the year for the transmission of the mails between the United States and Great Britain by steam or otherwise. The Appropriation Bills, except the Navy Bill, were passed, and sent back to the Senate.

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Notices of the Dead.

DEATH OF R. L. PORTER, ESQ.—We are pained to learn from the Columbia Carolinian that R. L. Porter, for many years editor of the South-Carolinian, and in the hope of restoring the distinguished health, had been on a visit to Augustine, from which city he had arrived at Charleston but a few days previously. Anticipating the speedy final termination of his disease, he had written to his wife to meet him at Charleston, and we are yet unadvised whether she arrived at that place in time to close the eyes of a beloved husband.

Mr. Porter was born and educated at Williamstown, Mass., and has ever served his native State as a Representative in the Legislature, for many years, and whenever else known was most respected and admired. As an editor, he was deservedly popular, and succeeded in making the Carolinian acceptable, as it was acknowledged to be, one of the most interesting and useful family papers in the South. Of late years, he retired from editorial labors, and his demise will be announced every where with expressions of deep sympathy for the bereaved, and respect for the deceased.

HON. ISAAC LEE.—Hon. Isaac Lee, former member of Congress from Washington County, Pa., died at his residence, in the Borough of Washington, on Monday. His age was forty-three. He had held a seat also in the Senate of the State. Most of the Senate adjourned to pay respect to his memory, and the Washington Reporter thus speaks of the burial:

The remains of Mr. Lee were borne to their final resting place on his paternal homestead, at a quarter to 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by the Washington Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member. The procession, which was composed of the whole population of our town, who felt that an amiable and kind hearted friend and companion and neighbor had gone, and useful citizen had been called from among them, was the largest that could not be soon filled. Peace to his memory."

DEATH OF THREE DISTINGUISHED MEN.—The New Haven Herald says—"It is our melancholy duty to record the demise of three of the most prominent citizens of our State. Timothy Dwight, Mr. Ithiel Town, and Mr. Nathaniel Terry. Their deaths were almost simultaneous, occurring within a few hours of each other. Mr. Dwight was a leading clergyman of this community. Mr. Dwight was a son of the late President Dwight of Yale College, and has long been one of the most valuable and public spirited citizens. Mr. Town is the well known architect of many of our public structures, and also of the Custom House in New York, while he has been his principal residence for several years. Mr. Terry had been on a visit to his native place, Suffield, and a few days since was walking in our streets in his usual health. He has filled many eminent stations in public life, and was highly respected as a citizen and a christian.

☞ John F. Bush, Esq., late editor of the Utica (N. Y.) Observer, died at that place on Thursday week, of pulmonary consumption. He had been but ten weeks from the West Indies.

☞ William Moore Allston, brother of the great Allston, died at Newport, R. I., May 29th, in the 73d year of his age.

Religious Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The following appointments were made by the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Connecticut. Clerical delegates to the General Convention, Rev. Eli Cromwell, Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Mead, Rev. Mr. Lee. Lay Delegates Seth P. Beers, Samuel B. Huntington, J. M. Ives, Orville Starr. Terry. Trustees of the General Theological Seminary. Clergy. Rev. H. Cromwell, Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Mead, Rev. A. Hallem, Rev. S. Jewett. Rev. George Burgess, Rev. W. Watson. Rev. A. S. Todd, and Rev. A. Lay. Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll, Hon. Wm. H. Seville, S. H. Cornell, R. I. Ingersoll and Isaac Touney.

☞ The sum collected in this country in aid of the Free Church of Scotland, during May, amounted to $7,025 91. Amount previously received, $30,843 92. Total, $37,869 83.

☞ The corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid in Hudson street, Albany, on Thursday week.

THE FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. M. La Rue Thompson, of New York, has resigned his charge of the First Congregational Church, in Canandaigua, and accepted an invitation to the pastoral charge of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Arch street, this city. He embarked on the 12th inst., from New York, in the packet ship Switzerland, for England, and will be continued, for the improvement of his health, before entering the labors of this new field.

☞ The Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and attached in the New York Conference, were ordained Sunday, in the Sands Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Bishop Hedding presided. There were 35 to session in Brooklyn, numbers over 250 clergymen.

☞ The receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, during 1843, amounted to $290 10.

Army & Navy.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 8th inst., says—"The U. S. steamer Poinsett arrived at this port from Vera Cruz on Tuesday last by the U. S. steamer Alabama, Commander Conner, Commander, where she came to anchor, having sailed in company with the Poinsett from whence it is expected will proceed to Vera Cruz. The following vessels of war are now in the Gulf: U. S. Steamer Poinsett, Lieut. Commander Ingraham; U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Commander Pennock; U. S. steamer Alabama, Commander Conner, Lieut. H. H. Bell. U. S. steamer Mississippi, Commodore Connor, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Porter, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Petrel, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Flirt, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Woodbury, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Bonita, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Enterprise, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Nonsuch, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Shark, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Wave, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Spitfire, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Phoenix, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Dolphin, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Vixen, Lieut. Commanding. Schooner Reefer

Sacred Poetry.

PEACE IN BELIEVING.

BY HANNAH F. GOULD.

"Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God." Heb. iii. 12.

The woe that yields not cures and grief,
The fruit of unbelief;
The pricking thorns, the serpent fierce,
The wilderness and fiery curse,
The grave that spoil our wayward's fruit,
Are from that fatal evil root.

The branch that hangs with clustering woes—
The leprosy of the house of stones—
The taint that sour our golden wheat,
All, all spring up from unbelief.
And hope, the victim of despair,
Faints, dying, to the mortal blow.

But in Belief we've joy and peace,
Of faith and power it never ceases;
From burning skies a cool retreat,
A shelter and a home for sweets,
From Thebes of Grief, a way of escape,
For every wound a healing leaf.

Belief smooths down our thorny cares,
With blessings gives our every prayer,
Our harp from grief to gladness tunes,
Till hope, lost up in the sunny bloom,
Springs up with life and beauty's bloom.

What sight can darken, cheer and deepen,
But see her sacred words to keep,
Hear her her worship to make it meet,
Abase our wisdom her gentle wind,
While trusting, still lead the way,
Till we walk forth to beaming day.

Where all the banners of the Grave
Stream leaden up o'er earth in waving,
While hollow sepulchres yawn wide,
Belief's the dove, from out the ark,
Across the flood to strand her wing,
And home the branch of olive bring.

Belief has an heavenly height,
As on the cloud to cast their light,
"Till God's glorious form shall form
From drops and shades that ruled the storm.
Now o'er our world in power, it sees
God's covenant sign, his restoring bow.

When thorns dry and thievery lead
The pilgrim towards the desert steed,
Belief brings draughts of water, and
With fruit, and harvests, and footmen clear,
Where, when he settles he rests, for he
An heir of immortality.

Where weakness sound over bring
A chain about our spirit's ring;
Belief on pinions of power, will bear—
Above the sword—the spirit free,
To fly, to rise, till greatly fueled
In that sweet home, the spirit-world!

From the Monthlies.

FROM GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR JULY.

THE CONFIRMED BACHELOR.

BY MYSELF.

Bemoked. I do much wonder, my uncle, how you have managed to live so long as you have without being a bachelor. In love, all, after he hath laughed at such needless folly in others, sooner or later falls into the net himself, and is taken in the toils of matrimony.

"Well, Mary, as there no end to that letter you are reading? I have been waiting fifteen minutes for my second cup of coffee."

"Excuse me, brother! I am really so overjoyed at its contents, that I forgot your cup."

"Overjoyed! strange kind of overjoy, crying as fast as you can. But that is the way with you women, it is an unmeaning sort of overjoy, sister, you have emptied the sugar-bowl into my cup."

"Why, brother!" said her brother, rising from the table. "If people would write letters of a proper length, there would not be such a waste of valuable time in reading them—as if a half dozen lines could not say all that was necessary."

"You don't ask whom my letter is from, brother. You do not know how much you are interested in its contents."

"Oh! from some love-sick girl, telling you of all the conquests she has made at the last ball, and how many declarations she has had."

"You were never more mistaken in your life; there is not a word about love in the whole letter. Fancy Thorn is no love-sick maiden, but a—"

"Oh! no doubt a very charming interesting lady, like all your sex, Mary. But it's nine o'clock and I must go; a man of business must pay to chat with a girl like you."

But business or no, brother," said Mary, with an affectionate smile, "you must waste a little time to hear my letter—and a woman's letter too."

What can a bachelor like myself have to do with your letter; but hurry, child, I have a dozen things to attend to before court opens."

"Well then," said Mary, a little diffidently, "my letter says, my dear friend Fanny Thorn will be here the day after to-morrow to pay me a visit of two months."

Let her come, Mary. I do not wish to interfere with your plans, your happiness. Only remember I am a man of business; and besides, I am a confirmed bachelor—an unchangeable Benedict—so that you need not trouble to take care of yourselves—no attentions from me, sister. Do as pleases yourself, and so do the same. Two young ladies in the house," said her soliloquizing brother, "how the deuce am I to get along with them" and with this puzzling point in his mind Henry Derrance, attorney at law, entered his comfortable office rooms, and in a few minutes had totally forgotten that there was such a thing as a woman in the world.

Henry and Mary Derrance were brother and sister, and had been separated from each other from under the death of their mother, which took place when Mary was ten years old. Henry was the eldest of several children, all of whom died early. Mary, the youngest, the darling of her mother and the plaything of the tall handsome boy, her brother, who for some years had been established as a lawyer in the town of Bedford. Mrs. Derrance, on her death-bed called her son to her and told him to write to his uncle, a widower of some wealth, who had lived about two hundred miles distant, and to say that her dying request was to fulfil a promise long since made, that if her child was left motherless she would become a mother to her, and that she now committed to her the sacred trust, with full confidence in her affection and faithfulness. Henry wept bitter tears before he could comply with her commands; for his mother was dearer to him than aught else in the world, and now to realize that he was to lose her, lost consolate, his affectionate friend and parent, one who had so often cheered and sustained him under difficulties, wrung his heart with grief, and the man and the lawyer were overpowered by the deep affection of the son. After a few days of suffering, Mrs. Derrance died; her last look of affection was bestowed upon her two children, who stood by her bedside. She had placed her hand for a moment on the head of the bereaved Mary, and when it was raised, she had ceased to breathe.

After the sad ceremonies for the departed were ended, Henry had another painful duty to perform, namely to write home to his uncle. How much did he wish she was to remain with him, and how sorrowful and lonely did he feel, as he saw the preparations for her departure in the journey he feared he was to undertake alone. His uncle and he was only indebted to leave her with his aunt by the remembrance of his mother's request. But her letter arrived, and rescued his torn, and said he should never leave her; but when the violence of her grief became calm, she was gently forced away, Henry kissing her cheek again and again, and telling that when she was a woman she should come and keep him.

Years passed on, and the brother at first found exceedingly unpleasant to him, owing to the duties of his profession increased, he became so absorbed by them as to become forgetful of sister, and neglectful of the duties which society had upon him. He avoided marriage, and though he had a strong preference to female fascinations, the eminent lawyer of Bedford was ever regarded by ladies as a matrimonial speculation of the first quality. When he letter of a half a dozen lines was sent to Mary it still bore the same tending. "My dear little sister," for to her sister he had totally forgotten that she was anything else—so that she was reared and nourished by a widowed aunt, receiving in return the love where she fried, stating the sudden death of his aunt, and requesting that she would immediately come to his sister, who was left whelmed with grief at her loss.

His kindly feelings were aroused at the loss of his sister's parents, and he set out on a journey with alacrity; and when he found that sister a tall, graceful, handsome girl of twenty-two, with all the intelligence of her father, he felt like a stranger to her. It seemed as if he was come among all the time leaving again on a month's visit to her. In her manners, and in the habits that she had lost on her uncle's plantation her wise, pious counsels, and her love of nature, and the study of books. There was nothing about a coxcomb, except her natural beauty, unprejudiced benedictions disagreeable. Notwithstanding the life before her, Mary submitted to it, but there was no possible for her brother had to do that we that he was thoughts as to the future, and finding him to get along, to secure the wages had classed with protest and he did not hesitate to address. He immediately glad thought to have a house per- her, with a view that it might suit a client or friend, and leaving the accepted for his taste and judgment.

Another fall about two weeks he re- ranged, and established Mary as mistress, and she had been in that office nearly six months, when the successful case we have related took place at the breakfast table.

Mary had felt deeply her aunt's death, and with it the loss of the society of all those dear friends among whom she had lived so happily. The sister of a flattering character in her new civilities of which she received and reciprocated attentions, and the pleasures and gratitude; but she still her affectionate heart missed the dear old friends she had been taken from, and a letter, uncommonly brought, of expressive as it was, sighed often for their pleasant society, and for nine more than that of Fanny Thorn. No wonder then that her joy was great, to learn that it was now in Fanny's power to visit her. They were congenial in taste and character, had passed many happy hours childhood, and were both full of pure esteem for the worth which each saw in the other's character. When Mary came returned to dinner, he appeared to have no recollection of Fanny's intended visit, though Mary asked him many questions about the weather, the safety of railroads and the safety of the cars coming in. He answered her, and then said it was natural he believed for ladies to ask questions, and to let the time soon he was struck by the very happy and lovely expression of her countenance.

The next morning proved fair and bright as Mary's hopes. Her brother's coffee she handled and had much to do.

As she handed her, he told her his coffee she said, "I perceive you shall be a trie at breakfast, and I hope my brother is prepared to be very agreeable to our friend."

Agreeable, Mary! What do you mean? That I am to flatter and talk nonsense to your friend? Suppose I take breakfast in my own room. With you, Mary, I have managed to get along; but with another lady, I cannot see how it is to be done. She will expect me to be complimentary and offer my arm on every occasion. I cannot do it. My mind must be occupied by my own trifles. Do not look so sad, Mary. Make Miss Thorn as welcome as you can. And freely, only do attentions from me."

But, brother, Miss Thorn will not feel pleasant to know she has driven you from your breakfast table. You will be quiet, though, in your own room."

"Miss Thorn, my dear Mary, will have to learn that I am a confirmed bachelor, and that I have no taste on ladies. I told you, sister, on time in the morning, that you would not like a bachelor's ways. Women are many times that there is no use of doing, that a man of business who knows the value of time can scarcely get along with them. Women ought to live a great deal longer than men; for twenty years of their lives are not equal to ten of a man's, they trifle so."

"But, still, brother," said Mary, her cheerful eyes involuntarily filling with tears, "I must insist upon your not altering your old gentlemanly breakfasting with me; do not, for my sake, I entreat you."

"Well, if that will satisfy you, I will." And heaving a deep sigh, as if he had a great deal to endure, he said, "I hope that this is all."

"All for the present, brother," said Mary, laughing. "I shall see you at dinner."

"Yes, non a disaster, for I am obliged to go out of town on the Green Hill business, and shall not be in until late in the evening."

Fanny Thorn arrived safely in the town and was welcomed and kissed by Mary over and again and again and again. They embraced each other like the purest kind of love. Mary conducted her friend to the apartment she had prepared for her reception, and there they poured out their hearts, the one totally forgetting that her brother was to be an object of attention in her place, and the other unconscious that she was the cause of the house of the most important gentleman in the neighborhood—the celebrated Mr. Derrance—still a bachelor in defiance of the ladies.

It will not be worth while to tell what the letters said between their meeting and tea-time for the present of so many readers might charge for fair reading, but nothing which Mr. Derrance pronounced to be the province of women; but nevertheless while dressing for tea her brother made that of the irreducible Mr. Derrance.

I must apologize for the absence of my brother. Business of importance has called him out of town, and I shall not have the pleasure of presenting you to him until morning; but he directed me to make you perfectly at home."

"So many of his friends are here, Fanny, he will surely come. It is so contrary to etiquette for him to be absent without a cause.

"Without a cause, Mary! Cast your eyes around on the array of female beauty and fashion assembled, and then say if there can be for the absence of an "unchangeable Benedict,' a confirmed bachelor. Believe me, my love, I have yet to be made captive against his will."

"I come to claim your hand, Miss Thorn," said Mr. Grey, looking the perfection of elegance as he entered the room. "Is no contrary to etiquette for me to be absent without a cause. What were you and your friend discussing? I hope the subject was a delightful one."

"What we have often done before—fashion and beauty."

"Our act is gratified for being noticed in terms by such ladies as you. I am sure there was a slight whisper of my name when Mr. Derrance entered, and I am with admiration. He is a gentleman of excellent taste, and I am conspicuous for his fine form."

"Well, my little sister, I comment. To prevent a scolding to-night I have danced among the ladies and kept my promise. Now I am thought she had enough of me. After experiencing the delightful society of the fair sex for a few hours, I am fortified against their fascinations to-night, and can sit down by you, and be fit to come into my self. Fanny to what extent I am indebted to you for my release. Mary what is Miss Thorn to you, or in other words, my friend Fanny, that you have heard so much of me?"

Mr. Derrance rose, bowed, and, lawyer as he was, blushed with confusion at finding in the presence of the lovely girl that stood before him, the author of the letter, and there he remained, and made the usual inquiries as to Miss Thorn's journey, but became a little to Mary would make her visit agreeable. They were soon seated at the breakfast table, and Mr. Derrance seemed scarcely to know what to do to pursue his old plan of reading as he sipped his coffee. He looked to his sister, who was not present, and had he looked up he would have seen her countenance change to regard. Mary's eyes sparkled with her perplexity, which she could not conceal, and her cheek was slightly flushed, and Mary thought she heard him grumble something, somewhat confused.

What could it be so closely engaged in that he looked round his office rooms with Miss Thorn, as we do not know, whether of deeds, and many valuable papers, or Grey, whether of mind, matter, clouds, sunsets, or poetry, but they concerned about nothing connected with the fair sex, apparently declaring it was an agreeable evening.

Mary's two companions were in a lively and her lovely manners, so devoid of pretension, and so highly intelligent, that she could not dissimulate a matter of regret to all who knew her. Fanny Thorn was a favorite with Mary, and Mary would make her visit agreeable. They were seated at the breakfast table when